(13) The heavy loss making Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Dankuni needs to be disposed off.

(14) Washing of high ash coal for power houses needs to be enforced both for meeting the environment related requirements as well as for securing economic benefits.

(15) The concept of "Saleable Coal" needs to be introduced and a scientific and commercially transparent coal grading system based on "Grossi

Statement-II

Summary of ERC's recommendations relating to department of Mines

Geological Survey of India:

1. The 'Charter of Functions and Responsibilities' should be redefined on the lines suggested in this report.
2. GSI should focus its attention on primary geological surveys and high technology earth science related investigations including natural disasters.
3. GSI should be declared as the national repository for earth sciences data and a high tech IT based "Natural Resources Information System" should be set up.
4. The drilling fleet needs to be reduced from 122 to 25 drilling rigs.
5. The 'Coal Wing' should be downsized to a small 'Coal Data Centre'.
6. Overlap of work between GSI's 'Marine Wing' and Department of Ocean Development (DOD) and other agencies should be removed. DOD could utilise the expertise available with GSI.
7. Airborne mineral surveys may be handled by the NRSA.
8. GSI should withdraw from rural surveys. Such work should be funded by the State Governments/other agencies.
9. Two units/entities one for geological and allied services and products and the second for GIS related work should be formed under the GSI for undertaking fee-based commercial activities. These units should undertake work on commercial terms.

10. Central head Quarters and associated establishment of GSI need to be heavily downsized.

11. There is a surplus of over 4000 in the existing manpower. These should be identified through a detailed exercise and dealt in terms of the policy for dealing with surplus staff.

12. All the vacant posts should be abolished and fresh hiring of personnel stopped.

13. More powers need to be delegated to the DG, GSI.

Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)

14. A part of the IBM should be converted into a 'regulatory body' for the non-coal mineral sector.

15. In addition to regulatory functions, IBM should focus on techno-economic appraisal of mineral deposits, technology upgradation of mining and mineral beneficiation, and issue guidelines to the industry based on their studies.

16. With higher delegation of powers to the State Governments under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 jurisdictional overlaps in the authority/functions of IBM and State Governments have appeared. These overlaps should be removed.

17. The surplus manpower and infrastructure facilities at Regional Offices could be offered to the concerned State Governments for strengthening the State level directorates of geology and mining, regulatory and enforcement agencies/departments.

18. Most of the provisions contained in the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 have become totally out dated and redundant. These Rules should be reviewed immediately and the number of statutory forms should be drastically reduced to no more than two or three and made IT oriented.

19. The size of Mineral Statistics Division needs to be reduced to no more than 8 or 10 officials.

20. The three Zonal Offices located at Nagpur, Bangalore and Ajmer should be abolished.

21. Given the modern infrastructure, equipment and available skills, IBM's ore dressing laboratories should be able to break even by charging for the services they render to the mineral industry.

22. Reports and technical documents prepared by IBM should be suitably priced to make this activity self-financing.

23. Downsizing of IBM for bringing down total strength to no more than 800 can be achieved by:

- Abolishing the existing 143 vacant posts.
- Winding up Zonal Offices at Nagpur, Bangalore, and Ajmer.
- Winding up establishments at Kolkata, Dehradun, Guwahati and Nellore.
- Working out arrangement with the State Governments whereby they could take officers of IBM for meeting their fresh requirements.
- Introducing information technology for capturing, compiling, processing and preparation of statistical information.
- Declaring the balance as surplus to be dealt with in accordance with the policy prescribed in this behalf.

Autonomous Institutions:

24. After the closure of BGML it may not be practicable for NIRM to continue on a stand alone basis for long. If other interested bodies, including the mining majors are willing, then Government could hand over the management of the institute to them. If such efforts do not fructify within two years then the institute would need to be wound up.

25. The management of NIMH should be handed over to a suitable private health and hospital services company. If such efforts do not fructify within two years then the institute would need to be wound up.

26. The JNARDDC should be reorganized to undertake projects related to the down stream/secondary aluminium industry, environment and waste management, process control and modeling and process and product development and testing services.

27. The staff strength should be downsized in line with the actual requirements. Government budgetary support should be phased out over a five-year period.

28. 95 acres of surplus land and 43 staff flats and the hostel at JNARDDC should be sold/transferred to the State Government or to any other agency on commercial terms.

29. The possibility of handing over the management of JNARDDC to one or other of the aluminium companies should be explored.

30. Redundant work force at JNARDDC should be identified and got rid of.

Ministry of Mines:

31. On implementation of the disinvestments programme in PSUs, downsizing of GSI and IBM as well as other subordinate offices the workload in the Ministry will be reduced substantially.

32. Reduction in manpower in the Ministry should cover the following posts:

    i. Group-A of one Addl. Secy. one JS, five Directors/Dy. Secy. two Industrial/Addl. Advisors and one Under Secy.(Total-10)

    ii. Group-B of five (5) SOs.

    iii. Group C of 30 in Assistants, LDCs and UDCs.

    iv. Reduction in Group D of 30 in peons, daftaries, drivers, safai karamcharis etc. Canteen services may be contracted out resulting in reduction of another 12 staff. Total reduction in this group will be 42.

33. Winding up of the TPPC with immediate effect. (10 Persons).

34. 11 persons borne on the rolls of IBM and working in the Ministry should be returned to IBM.

Total proposed reduction in the Ministry's strength is 87 or 38 per cent of the total strength. Besides these, 10 persons working in TPPC and 11 persons of IBM working in the Ministry may be sent back to their parent organizations.

35. Considering that the iron & steel sector was deregulated long back and the PSUs under the Ministry of Mines are already in the process of being disinvested, the existing Ministries of Mines and Steel could be combined into a composite Ministry of Mines and Metals. It could have three separate wings (not departments), one wing for dealing with iron & steel PSUs, another for the PSUs currently under the Ministry of Mines and the third for handling policy and regulatory aspects including GSI, IBM, etc. An Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary level officer could head these three wings, and report to the Secretary of the composite Ministry of Mines and Metals.

Power projects in Rajasthan

*447. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many power projects have been executed in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the financial and other details thereof;

(c) what is the capacity of each of these power projects; and

(d) by when they are likely to start commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) The following power projects have been commissioned during the last three years i.e. 1999-2000, 2001-01 and 2001-02:—

Suratgarh TPS St. I Unit-2 (250 MW)

Suratgarh TPS St. II Unit-3 (250 MW)

Suratgarh TPS St. II Unit-4 (250 MW)

Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Units 3 and 4 (2x220 MW)

The details in respect of these projects regarding their date of commercial operation, estimated cost are furnished below:—

Name of the project and capacity (MW)	Date of commercial operation	Estimated approved cost by CEA
Suratgarh TPS St. I Unit-2, 250 MW	23.07.2000	Rs. 1253.31 crore (including cost of Unit-I also)
Suratgarh TPS St. II Unit-3, 250 MW	16.01.2002	Rs. 2057.62 crore (combined cost for Units 3 & 4)
Suratgarh TPS St. II Unit-4, 250 MW	6/2002 (Expected)	
Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant U 3 & 4, 2x220 MW	1.6.2000 and 23.12.2000	Rs. 2511 crore

In addition to the above, the following wind power projects were established in Rajasthan during the last three years:

(i) 1999-2000	2.0 MW at Jaisalmer
(ii) 2000-01	2.1 MW at Phalodi
	2.25 MW at Devgarh
	10.2 MW commercial wind power projects

Besides, a small hydro project of aggregate capacity of 0.55 MW was also installed in Rajasthan in 1999-2000.

The project cost of wind power projects varies from Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 5.0 crores per MW while the cost of a small hydro project is between Rs. 4.0 crores and Rs. 5.0 crores per MW.

BPL in rural areas

†*448. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of persons living below the poverty line in the rural areas has not been reduced in 90s as per targets because of lack of the availability of employment opportunities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what is Government's assessment in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons living below the poverty line in the rural areas at the end of Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The number of persons living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) is estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of the Quinquennial Consumer Expenditure Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As per the estimates provided by the Planning Commission, the poverty ratio in the rural areas of the country has reduced to 27.09 per cent (30 day recall period) in 1999-2000 from 37.27 per cent in 1993-94. The estimates for the year, 1999-2000 (30 day recall period) indicate that there were 1932.42 lakh persons living Below the Poverty Line in rural areas.

Funds for accelerating power reforms

*449. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry is considering to provide more funds for accelerating power reforms in the States;

(b) if so, whether this will be in addition to the budget provisions of Rs. 4,000 crore sought by his Ministry;

(c) whether these funds will be invested in the States under the new Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme; and

(d) if so, to what extent the new programme will help in meeting demands of the States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) The Government of India has been providing financial assistance in the form of additional Central Plan Assistance under Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) to bring about necessary reforms in the State Power Sector for it to achieve commercial viability. The Ministry of Finance had provided Rs. 1000 crores and Rs. 1500 crores in the FY 2000-01 and FY 2001-02 respectively and a provision of Rs. 3500 crores has been made for FY 2002-03. The funds are provided under APDP for systematic financing of projects relating to (a) renovation and modernization and life extension of old generating stations and (b) upgradation of Sub-transmission and Distribution network to bring about the desired efficiency in the distribution sector. Initially

63 distribution circles all over the country have been taken up for development as Centre of Excellence with the objectives of reducing T&D (technical as well as commercial) losses to 10-15 per cent as against existing over 50 per cent; improving quality and reliability of power supply and customer satisfaction through investment in upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution network. It is proposed to take up all the circles in the country for upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution network during the 10th Plan. APDP is being used as a tool to engineer reforms in the distribution sector, which is crucial to bringing commercial viability of the power sector, given in the fact that over 75 per cent of total T&D losses take place at distribution stage. Distribution reform will bring about financial viability to the power sector to enable it to sustain investment in the sector.

Short-term schemes *viz.* consumer metering, capacitor installation, replacement/installation of distribution transforms and reconductoring have been sanctioned which would help in improvement of revenue realisation and reduction of outages in certain States.

Power generation from non-conventional energy sources

*450. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generation capacity added through various non-conventional energy sources in the year 2000-2001;

(b) the share of wind, solar and tidal power in the total power generated through these sources;

(c) what are the various incentives given to private power producers in setting up non-conventional energy power projects; and

(d) the amount sanctioned and spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Non-conventional energy based power projects of 330 MW aggregate capacity were installed during the year 2000-01. The share of wind power and solar power was 173 MW and 375 KW respectively. No tidal power project was installed.

(c) Fiscal and financial incentives such as relief in taxes and duties, accelerated depreciation and soft loans, are available. Policies have been introduced by several potential States to attract private sector participation.

Central Financial Assistance in the form of capital subsidy or interest subsidy is also provided for certain categories of projects.

(d) During the year 2000-01, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 220 crores under programmes for generation of power from non-conventional energy sources. An expenditure of Rs. 64 crore was incurred under these programmes during that year.

Revision in the order of Warrant of Precedence

*451. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a revision in the order of Warrant of Precedence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh

*452. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) scheme for the last two years;

(b) how much money was actually released under the above allocation;

(c) how many roads in kms. were sanctioned against above allocation;

(d) what has been the expenditure so far against the amount released; and

(e) how many sanctioned roads have since been started/completed and are in progress?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) The position in respect of allocation, release, road length

sanctioned and the value of work done in respect of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2000-01			2001-02			
		Allocation	Release	Road length (in kms.)	Allocation	Release	Road length (in kms.)	Value of work done on all the road works cleared
1.	Jharkhand	110.00	110.05	911.98	120.00**	120.00	1241.80	70.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	92.00*	92.41	956.85	87.00	98.62+	1271.72	50.28
3.	Madhya Pradesh	217.64*	217.64	2111.12	228.00**	248.00+	3884.49	42.47

* This includes additional allocation of Rs. 5.00 crore for Chhattisgarh and Rs. 4.64 crore for Madhya Pradesh.

** This includes additional allocation of Rs. 10 crores for Jharkhand and Rs. 15 crores for Madhya Pradesh.

\+ This includes additional release of Rs. 11.62 crores for Chhattisgarh and Rs. 20 crores for Madhya Pradesh from overall savings.

Works have commenced on all road works cleared during the year 2000-01 in Jharkhand and while a few road works have been completed till March, 2002, most of the road works are expected to be completed by June, 2002. Tenders have been invited for all the road works cleared in the year 2001-02 and works are expected to commence soon.

In case of Chhattisgarh, works have commenced on all 112 road works cleared in the year 2000-01 and are expected to be completed, by and large, by June, 2002. Works have commenced on 130 out of 270 road works cleared in the year 2001-02 and some of them are likely to be completed by June, 2002.

In Madhya Pradesh, of the works cleared in the year 2000-01, works are in progress on 292 road works and 9 road works have, so far, been completed. No work of 2001-02 has, as yet, been started.

Shortage of coal during Tenth Plan

*453. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Tenth Plan Draft the coal demand of the country in 2006-2007 is projected at 511 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether there will be shortage of coal as per this report;

(c) whether the private investment will become inevitable; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any step in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Coal and Lignite constituted by the Planning Commission for formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan has estimated 453.29 million tonnes coal demand in the year 2006-07. The projected coal supply from domestic sources in 2006-07 is 399.73 million tonnes, leaving a gap of 53.56 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) The projected gap between demand and supply at the end of the Tenth Plan and later cannot be fully met by the public sector coal companies in view of resource constraints. As such, it is essential to enable private investment in coal exploration/mining. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 which seeks to allow Indian companies, including those in the private sector, to carry on exploration/mining of coal and lignite even for non captive and commercial purposes, is pending in Parliament.

Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh for old age pension

*454. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Andhra Pradesh old age pension under Central Pension Scheme is being paid as Central assistance only the State is not contributing anything towards this, whereas most of others States are contributing and paying old age pension at higher rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons cited by State Government in doing so; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase Central assistance to the State so as to enhance old age pension?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) As per the available information, most of the States increase the amount of pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) to make it equal to the rate of pension under their respective State schemes. The rate of pension in Andhra Pradesh under the State Pension Scheme is Rs. 75/- per month per beneficiary, which is at par with the rate under NOAPS. A State-wise Statement is attached. (*See* below).

The National Old Age Pension Scheme, alongwith the National Family Benefit Scheme and the Annapurna Scheme, have been transferred to State Plan *w.e.f.* the year, 2002-03. The Finance Ministry will henceforth release funds to the States as Additional Central Assistance for the transferred schemes.

Statement

Amount of pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and State Old Age Pension Schemes

(Amount in Rs. per month)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Old Age Pension to beneficiaries covered under Central Pension Scheme			
		Amount Paid as Central Assistance	State Contri-bution	Total	Pension paid by State to Others
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	—	75.00	75.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00
3.	Assam	75.00	—	75.00	Nil
4.	Bihar	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00
6.	Goa	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
7.	Gujarat	75.00	200.00	275.00	200.00
8.	Haryana	75.00	125.00	200.00	200.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10.	J & K	75.00	Nil	75.00	150.00
11.	Jharkhand	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
12.	Karnataka	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
13.	Kerala	75.00	35.00	110.00	Nil
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00
15.	Maharashtra	75.00	175.00	250.00	250.00
16.	Manipur	75.00	—	75.00	100.00
17.	Meghalaya	75.00	25.00	100.00	Nil
18.	Mizoram	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
19.	Nagaland	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
20.	Orissa	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
21.	Punjab	75.00	125.00	200.00	200.00
22.	Rajasthan	75.00	125.00	200.00	200.00
23.	Sikkim	75.00	125.00	200.00	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	75.00	125.00	200.00	200.00
25.	Tripura	75.00	50.00	125.00	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75.00	50.00	125.00	125.00
27.	Uttaranchal	75.00	50.00	125.00	125.00
28.	West Bengal	75.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
	Union Territories				
29.	A & N Islands	75.00	Nil	75.00	100.00
30.	Chandigarh	75.00	125.00	200.00	Nil
31.	D & N Haveli	75.00	Nil	75.00	60.00
32.	Daman & Diu	75.00	Nil	75.00	60.00
33.	NCT Delhi	75.00	125.00	200.00	200.00
34.	Lakshadweep	75.00	—	75.00	100.00
35.	Pondicherry	75.00	50.00	125.00	125.00

Formula for power allocation from Central Power Stations

*455. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has been demanding review of the allocation formula for power allocation from Central Power Stations;

(b) if so, how far the power requirement of the State falls short under the present formula;

(c) on what lines the formula is sought to be reviewed; and

(d) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) According to the formula for sharing of power from Central Sector Power Stations, power was allocated among the States/UTs of a region in accordance with the Central Plan Assistance and actual energy consumption in the State of the region for previous five years, the two factors being given equal weightage. The matter was reviewed and it has been decided by the Government in April, 2000 to treat the existing "formula" for allocation of power to the States/UTs from new Central sector power stations as "guidelines" so as to link the allocation of power with their need and capacity to pay. However, there is no change in the contents of the formula and it does not disturb the allocation already made from the Central sector power stations. Under the "guidelines" power from the new Central sector power stations will be made to the States/ UTs as per their entitlement subject to the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to be signed by them with the CPSUs concerned. No further review of the "guidelines" is presently envisaged.

The power requirements of the State are met from its own generation, share in Central sector generating stations as well as share in joint sector power stations.

The power supply position in Rajasthan during the year, 2001-02 is given below:

	Energy (MU)		Peak(MW)
Requirement	24745	Peak Demand	3700
Availability	24495	Peak Met	3657
Shortage	250	Deficit	43
% Shortage	1.0	% deficit	1.2

Probe into Godhra incident

*456. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has set up an inquiry to probe the Godhra incident which had resulted in killing of hundreds of innocent persons in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the name of the Judge who would head that Inquiry Committee; and

(c) what are the terms of reference of the said Committee and by when its report is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat Government, by a Notification dated 6.3.2002, has appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice K.G. Shah, retired Judge of the High Court of Gujarat, under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into the recent communal riots in Gujarat in the wake of Godhra train carnage on 27.2.2002. The terms of reference of the said Commission are as under:—

1. To inquire into:-

   (a) The facts, circumstances and course of events that led to setting on fire some coaches of the Sabarmati Express train on 27.2.2002 near Godhra railway station;

   (b) the facts, circumstances and course of events of the subsequent incidents of violence in the State in the aftermath of the Godhra incident; and

   (c) the adequacy of administrative measures taken to prevent and deal with the disturbances in Godhra and subsequent disturbances in the State.

2. To ascertain as to whether the incident at Godhra was pre-planned and whether information was available with the agencies which could have been used to prevent the incident.

3. To recommend suitable measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

According to the said Notification the Commission should complete its inquiry and submit its report to the State Government within three months.

Statutory Development Board for Konkan

*457. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Maharashtra is requesting his Ministry from time to time for the establishment of separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan;

(b) if so, Union Government's response thereto and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Requests have been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region (which now forms part of the Development Board for the rest of Maharashtra) by amending article 371 (2) of the Constitution.

Article 371(2) of the Constitution authorises the President to set up separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. Three Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra were established in 1994 in the State of Maharashtra for a period of 5 years. Vide Notification dated the 28th April, 1999 the term of these Development Boards has been extended by a period of 5 years i.e. upto 30.4.2004.

It was felt that before a view was taken regarding establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan it would be necessary for the Government of India to satisfy themselves about the effectiveness with which the existing Development Boards have worked in Maharashtra. Accordingly, the impact assessment report about functioning of these Development Boards has been called for, from the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has informed the Ministry of Home Affairs that their Evaluation Study on "Functioning of Development Boards of Maharashtra" has not been completed so far and that a report would be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs as soon as it is ready.

Security infrastructure in ordnance depots

†*458. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of security infrastructure in ordnance depots in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme for modernisation of security infrastructure of these ordnance depots?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the reply above question does not arise.

(c) The review and strengthening of security infrastructure of Ordnance and Ammunition depots is an ongoing process. Keeping in view the threat perception to these installations the Army Ordnance Corps strengthens its security infrastructure based on the need of each installation.

Proposal to run the Dabhol Power Plant by NTPC

*459. SHRI V. V. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is considering a proposal to run the Dabhol Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has conveyed its unwillingness to take over the Dabhol power plant.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Financial status of State Electricity Boards

*460. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest financial status of each State Electricity Board as on 31st December, 2001;

(b) how much money is due to the State Electricity Boards payable by the respective State Government/Union Territory; and

(c) how Government propose to help them?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The accounts of the State Electricity Boards are maintained on financial year basis from 1st April to 31st March each year. The latest estimated financial status for the Annual Plan of the year 2000-2001 is given in Statement-I and Statement-II. (*See* below)

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Union Government to help SEBs to improve their financial status are:

(1) Implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group and the modifications made by the High Level Empowered Group consisting of Finance Minister, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Minister of Power and some Chief Ministers. Main features of the recommendations are:

(i) For the States participating in the scheme, 60% of the surcharge/ interest on delayed payments would be waived. The rest of the dues amounting to the full principal and the remaining 40% of the interest/surcharge as on 30.09.2001 would be securitinised through tax free bonds issued by the respective State Governments.

(ii) The States shall be offered cash incentives.

(iii) The States undertaking reforms shall also be assisted through Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APRDP) grants.

(2) An Expert Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman, Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (IDFC) to assist the developing State-specific reform programme to rapidly restore and sustain the financial viability of the power sector and effectively harness the funds under APRDP and other sources.

(3) MoUs have been signed with 21 States in an effort to support reforms.

(4) To assist the SEBs/Utilities in monitoring their financial health, the Power Finance Corporation alongwith the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, is undertaking an exercise for preparing a new accounting standards norms which would be in conformity with contemporary international standards.

Statement-I

Estimated commercial profit/loss of the SEBs for the year 2000-01

(without subsidy)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	SEBs	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-4605.38
2.	Assam	-366.94
3.	Bihar	-1080.96
4.	Delhi (DVB)	-1186.43
5.	Gujarat	-2777.00
6.	Haryana	
	HSEB/HVPN	-1242.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-83.62
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-858.41
9.	Karnataka	-1094.92
10.	Kerala	-286.70
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-2543.78
12.	Maharashtra	-358.12
13.	Meghalaya	-46.69
14.	Orissa	-89.92
15.	Punjab	-1308.94
16.	Rajasthan	-1352.12
17.	Tamil Nadu	-1206.73
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-4531.12
19.	West Bengal	-993.16
	TOTAL :	-26013.05

Electricity Departments (EDs)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	SEBs	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-52.01
2.	Goa	6.38
3.	Manipur	-74.58
4.	Mizoram	-39.92
5.	Nagaland	-26.94
6.	Pondicherry	-23.06
7.	Sikkim	-11.71
8.	Tripura	-84.80
	Total of E. Ds	-306.64
	All States and UTs	-20526.89

Source: Annual report on the working of State Electricity Boards & Electricity Departments published by Planning Commission (June 2001).

Statement-II

Estimated commercial profit/loss of the SEBs for the year 2000-01

(with subsidy)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	SEBs	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-3855
2.	Assam	-336
3.	Bihar	-871
4.	Delhi (DVB)	-1345
5.	Gujarat	-1514
6.	Haryana	-820
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-28
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-757
9.	Karnataka	-276
10.	Kerala	-287

Sl.No.	SEBs	Amount
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-2201
12.	Maharashtra	-358
13.	Meghalaya	-36
14.	Orissa	-90
15.	Punjab	-1329
16.	Rajasthan	-1352
17.	Tamil Nadu	-957
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-2784
19.	West Bengal	-993
	TOTAL :	-20128

SOURCE: Annual report on the working of State Electricity Boards & Electricity Departments published by Planning Commission (June 2001)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Liberalisation of coal policy

3234. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has liberalised its coal policy and has given new guidelines recently;

(b) if so, whether under this policy and guidelines, the State Government companies can now mine for coal and liginite through memorandum of article of association;

(c) whether any restriction have been imposed on the companies in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent the State Government have welcomed this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A revised Coal Mining Policy has been issued on 12th December, 2001. Under the revised policy, the

State Government companies or undertakings are allowed to do mining of coking and non-coking coal or lignite reserves, either by opencast or underground method, anywhere in the country, subject to the following conditions:

i) The State Government company or undertaking (referred to as the 'company' hereafter) is authorised to do coal or lignite mining by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

ii) The company will do coal or lignite mining in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, and all other mineral, environmental and labour laws and other regulations governing the Indian coal industry.

iii) For coal, the company shall obtain a certificate from Coal India Limited to the effect that the later has no plan or willingness to undertake mining operations for coal in the concerned area. For lignite, the company shall obtain a certificate from Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

iv) The proposed mining area has not been allotted to a captive mining compnay under the provisions of Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

v) No financial assistance from the Central Government or Coal India Limited or Neyveli Lignite Corporation shall be provided to the compnay for coal or lignite mining in the concerned area.

vi) None of the coal or lignite mines operated by the company will be taken over by the Central Government or Coal India Limited or Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the event of closure of such a mine or otherwise.

vii) No employee of the company, engaged in a coal or lignite mine operated by it, will be absorbed in Coal India Limited or Neyveli Lignite Corporation at any point of time.

No reaction from any State Government has been received on the revised policy.

Primary aluminium metal production by recycling the scrap

3235. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of primary Aluminium metal production made by recycling the scrap in the year 2000-2001;

(b) how it compares with the World figures; and

(c) how much Aluminium scrap was imported during last three years and how the use of imported scrap compares with the domestic scrap in respect of Aluminium metal production through recycling process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Exact data on aluminium metal produced from recycling scrap are not available. It is estimated that in India, roughly 15-20% of total aluminium metal production may be obtained through recycling of scrap. In other parts of the world, mainly USA, Japan and Europe, reportedly 25-30% of aluminium metal is produced through recycling. Imported scrap generally gives better quality product on recycling, as compared to domestic scrap which is usually not sorted and graded.

Shovel destroyed in Jayant project

†3236. SHRI MUNNAVAR HASAN: Will the Minister COAL AND MINES be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question 3053 on the 19th December, 2001 in Rajya Sabha and State:

(a) what action has been taken against then Chief General Manager and Additional General Manager (Mines) for the damage to the machine;

(b) the total amount spent by the Jayant Project for repairing of machine;

(c) whether it is a fact that completely damaged Shovel was not removed for three days;

(d) whether it is a also a fact that as per the report of Security Committee of the Jayant Project, the Shovel was completely destroyed and was not workable for months; and

(e) the month-wise working hours, after the three days of accident, alongwith the total production made by the machine, till date?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The incident was thoroughly enquired and examined by a Committee consisting of senior officers. Committee submitted the enquiry report. As per the finding of the enquiry neither the then Chief General Manager nor additional General Manager (Mines) have been found responsible.

(b) The repair work has been awarded to M/s Voltas Limited (the Indian representative of OEM) for repair and fitment of operator cabin, machine house, planum chamber assembly, right hand counter weight box, hatch cover, centre box etc. for Rs.20.8 lakhs. The repair is in progress. The spares required for re-commissioning of the shovel is under process of procurement. The total expenditure will be known only after completion of the work and re-commissioning of the equipment.

(c) Shovel was partially damaged and was taken out for re-commissioning/ repair on 3rd day itself.

(d) It is not true that the shovel has been damaged completely. The shovel has been partially damaged and the repair is going on to re-commission the shovel.

(e) Machine is still to be re commissioned.

Disinvestment from the Jabalpur GCF and Vehicle Factory

†3237. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to disinvest from the vehicle factory and gun carriage factory at Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the norms fixed for the same; and

(c) whether disinvestment will effect the secrecy of defence production of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in China's Defence Budget

3238. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI NANA DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "China's Defence Budget Worries Experts" appearing in the Times of India dated 7th March, 2002;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to address the problems highlighted in the report in bringing about a political-military correlation in India's Defence budgetary exercise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (c) Government is aware that China has recently announced an increase in its defence budget to modernise the People's Liberation Army and enhance its combat capabilities.

Allocation to the defence budget of India has been finalised keeping the threat perception on all the borders of the country.

Government remains vigilant and takes all necessary measures from time to time to maintain appropriate defence preparedness and to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

Joint naval exercise by India and Singapore

3239. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 10 days joint exercise by the Indian and Republic of Singapore Navy was conducted recently at Kochi coast; and

(b) if so, how far it has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The fourth bilateral exercise between Indian Navy and Republic of Singapore Navy was conducted off Kochi from 4-15 March, 2002. The objective of the exercise was achieved.

Project sanctioned for development of landmines

†3240. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned four projects, between 1984 and 1992, for construction and development of landmines;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far in these projects; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide these mines, having the capability of 20 kilometer range, to Indian Navy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir, Government did not sanction any project of development and production of landmines between 1984 and 1992.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the year 1984, a project for swimout mines for Navy for activation range of 20 km. was sanctioned. However, the developed mine was able to achieve 14 km. range of activation.

Making India self-reliant in defence spares

3241. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by India in indigenously manufacturing spares for defence equipments;

(b) what is the percentage of indigenous supplies both from Government and private sectors compared to the percentage of components imported; and

(c) the details of efforts being made to maximize the supply of spares and equipment from within the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (c) Indigenisation of defence equipment is an ongoing process and it achieved by transfer of technology and indigenous research. Indigenisation of spares of defence equipment has been undertaken in aircraft, warships, armaments, tanks, vehicles and electronic as well as engineering equipment. While the Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Units are manufacturing a wide range of products for the Defence Forces, the private sector has been involved in the supply of raw materials, semi-finished products, parts and components of defence

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

equipment. The combined value of the products of Ordnance Factories and Defence PSUs during 2000-2001 has been approximately Rs.14000 crores as against approximately Rs.1800 crores on import of stores (which excludes capital equipment) comprising components, spares, overhaul etc. Government have recently allowed private sector participation in the defence industry upto 100% and also with Foreign Direct Investment permissible upto 26% both subject to licensing for manufacture of all types of defence equipment within the country. This will add to the investment already in the public sector.

Foreign Direct Investment in Defence Sector

3242. SHRI CHO S. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the recent opening of defence sector for Foreign Direct Investment;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals in this sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of proposals cleared so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) The Defence Industry Sector has been recently opened for participation by Indian Private sector upto 100% of equity, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), component of it being permissible upto 26% both being subject to licensing permission. It is too early to assess the impact.

Licences will be granted by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry in consultation with the Ministry of Defence. No proposal with Foreign Direct Investment has been received as yet.

Advertisement for various posts in DRDO

3243. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an advertisement (No. 58) for various posts in the Defence Research and Development Organisation was issued on 19.2.2001 and interview was held in September, 2001;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the persons who cleared the interview for Electrical Engineering were not absorbed, but, another advertisement (No. 59) was issued in October, 2001 for almost identical posts; and

(c) if so, the reasons for issuing the second advertisment in such a quick succession and whether Government propose to take steps to first absorb all the persons who cleared interview against the first advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six posts of Scientist 'B' were advertised *vide* advertisement No. 58 for Electrical Engineering. Five candidates were found suitable. Appointment letters/selection letters have been issued to all the five selected candidates.

(c) The subsequent advertisement No. 59 was issued after gap of eight months (since the issue of Add. No. 58 in February 2001) for additional 11 vacancies.

Encroachment of Secunderabad Cantonment land

3244. DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some land of the Secunderabad Cantonment is subject to encroachment;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to reclaim the land; and

(c) what special measures are being taken to ensure security of the Defence Zone in view of the growing residential colonies in the surroundings?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been initiated under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation (PPE) Act, 1971 for vacation of encroached land. The courts have granted stay of eviction proceedings in some cases.

(c) Keeping in view the growing residential colonies, appropriate security measures have been taken to ensure the security of defence establishments. It will not be in the interest of security to disclose these measeures.

Deployment of troops in border areas

3245. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to withdraw the deployment of our armed forces from the border areas;

(b) if so, how many days this deployment has been till date; and

(c) the average daily additional expenditure incurred for effecting/ retaining this deployment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) There is no improvement in the cross-border terrorism abetted by Pakistan. Accordingly, the Government of India have decided that in order to meet any exigencies, it would be in the interest of the nation to continue the deployment of troops, which started from 19.12.2001, on the border. The financial implications of the on-going deployment of the Armed forces can be properly assessed only after the moblisation is over.

Tracing 54 POWs in Pakistani Jails

3246. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been approached by the kith and kin of POWs to appoint an independent investigative agency to trace 54 POWs. who had been held captive in Pakistani jails since 1971 war;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what constructive steps are being taken to trace them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The relatives of Indian POWs believed to be in Pakistani jails have suggested to the Government that all possible steps be considered for ensuring location, release and repatriation of these POWs.

(b) and (c) Government has taken all possible steps including consistently taking up the issue of release and repatriation of missing Indian Defence Personnel with the Government of Pakistan at all levels. The Government of Pakistan has, however, never acknowledged their presence in its custody. Government would continue to take up the issue with Pakistan Government to secure their early release and repatriation.

Takeover of immigration check-posts

3247. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to takeover all immigration check-posts from the States in a phased manner;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had taken this decision following review of security measures after the attack on Parliament House;

(c) whether there are 60 such check-posts in the country, of them 19 are at the airports, 30 road check-posts are on the border towns and 16 at the ports; and

(d) if so, by what time final decision for taking over the immigration check-posts will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) The Union Government has decided to take over 23 Immigration Check posts in the country which handle about 95 per cent of International Traffic.

(b) No, Sir. The decision was taken before the attack on Parliament;

(c) There are 67 operational immigration check posts of which 21 are airports, 30 are land check posts and 16 are sea ports.

(d) The final decision to take over 23 immigration check posts has already been taken.

Condition of Roads in Delhi

3248. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI RAJU PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bad roads is the single biggest reasons for the loss of crores of rupees each day because of higher cost of vehicle maintenance and fuel consumption;

(b) if so, what steps Government is contemplating to lay good roads throughout the National Capital Territory of Delhi in the near future; and

(c) whether Delhi Police will identify bad roads in NCT and take appropriate steps for layng of these road for proper and smooth traffic flow and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) The poor condition of roads does lead to increase in the operational cost of vehicles. However, the quantum of increase depends on several factors like condition of road and type of vehicles etc.

(b) The roads in Delhi are generally in reasonable good condition. Besides, strengthening and repairing of roads is carried out on regular basis within the existing budgetary constraints.

(c) Delhi Police regularly identifies stretches of roads in bad shape and takes up the matter with the civic agencies concerned for repairing such road stretches.

Paramilitary forces deployed for Manipur Assembly Elections

3249. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of paramilitary forces deployed in Manipur for the conduct of Assembly elections;

(b) whether the provided number met the number of such forces demanded by the State's administration; and

(c) if adequate number of paramilitary forces were not provided, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Central Paramilitary Forces are made available to assist the State Governments to make arrangements for peaceful, free and fair conduct of polls. The levels of deployment of these forces depend upon the overall security scenario and the availability of these forces and is decided in consultation with the Election Commission of India. Accordingly Central Paramilitary Forces were made available to Government of Manipur for Assembly Elections. It is not in public interest to indicate the details of these forces and their levels of deployment in Manipur for the purpose.

Proposal to ban Hindu Fundamentalist organisations

†3250. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban Hindu fundamentalist organisations which are posting danger to the sovereignty of the country;

(b) if so, by when alongwith the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government will take action against the people who are responsible for causing death to many persons in riots in various parts of the country, particularly in Ayodhya and Gujarat and the situation arising as result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government receives requests/suggestions from time to time from State Governments and other quarters to ban organizations which, in their perception, are indulging in activities which are prejudicial to the security of the country and have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the society. Such requests/suggestions are carefully examined with reference to the available evidence before any view is taken in the matter.

(c) and (d) The subjects "Public Order" and "Police" figure in List II-State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Hence, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to maintain public order and peace, including registration, investigation of crime and compiling of data relating to communal incidents. The Government of India shares intelligence and sends advisories/alert messages to the States/UTs from time to time and also makes available Central Para-military Forces to them on specific request. A special force called the Rapid Action Force is deployed to deal exclusively with the communal tensions. Assistance is also provided to State Governments for modernization of their policing infrastructure. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, where necessary.

Steps taken to deal with the threat of terrorist organisation

3251. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news captioned 'Wake up call from Lashkar Boss' which was published in the Indian Express on 31st March, 2002;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to deal with such threats and to check their evil motives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Yes Sir. Government are aware of the news item that Let Chief Hafiz Mohd. Saeed, before his release from detention in Pakistan, had sent a message to all terrorists in J&K exhorting them to step up terrorist attacks in the Valley.

(b) The Government remains committed in its resolve to wipe out military from Jammu and Kashmir and to usher peace and normalcy in the State.

(c) In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various levels, redeployment of troops at borders/LoC and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the pro-Pak terrorist outfits/Pak ISI in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, *inter alia*, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the Unified Headquarters in the State and in Operation Group at various levels.

S.M. service to collecting information regarding stolen vehicles and passports

†3252. SHRI BACHANI LEKHRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police has achieved a roaring success in collecting information with regard to theft of vehicles and passports, after initiating S.M. service;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to initiate this service in other parts of the country also; and

(c) if so, by when alongwith places where this service would be initiated and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) The S.M. Service enables the members of public to find out the current status of their stolen vehicles and issuance of passports. The service has evoked an encouraging response from the public.

(b) and (c) As "police" and "law and order" are State subjects, it is essentially for the State Governments concerned to take appropriate decision in the matter.

Paramilitary personnel joining militant organisations

3253. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases involving paramilitary personnel deserting their force and joining militants have come to notice;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected and involved persons arrested during the last one year; and

(c) the other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) In CRPF, Constable Mohd. Ashraf Shah while overstaying on his leave *w.e.f.* 26.10.2001, was arrested by Rastriya Rifles on 24.12.2001 with a wireless set, reportedly given to him by the militants. He was handed over to the Police on 28.12.2001. Two other CRPF Constables Azhar Hussain Khan and Khurshid Ganai, were dismissed from service *w.e.f.* 2.1.2002 for desertion of the Force. Subsequently, Khurshid Ahmad Ganai reported to have been killed in an encounter with the Security Forces and there are inputs that Azhar Hussain Khan has links with the militants.

Hike in the centre's contribution for modernisation of police in States

3254. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has hiked its contribution for police modernization in the States;

(b) if so, what was the amount of contribution of the Centre during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether States have utilized this amount; and

(d) the States which have used it properly and the States which have not used it properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The allocation for the Central Government's share under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces was increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 72 crores during 1999-2000 and was further enhanced to Rs. 1000 crores per annum from 2000-2001 onwards. The release on account of the Central share during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 was Rs. 72 crores, Rs. 1000 crores and Rs. 1000 crores respectively. Utilisation reports have been received from the States for Rs. 72 crores against the releases made in 1999-2000 and Rs. 507.08 crores against the releases made in 2000-2001. Utilisation reports have not been received for the releases made in the year 2001-2002. No instances of improper use of central funds have come to notice.

Infiltration of Bangladeshis posing as pilgrims

3255. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item captioned 'Posing as pilgrims, Bangladeshis sneak into India' which appeared in The Hindustan Times on 11th March, 2002;

(b) whether it is true that a large number of Bangladeshis sneak in West Garo Hills districts of Meghalaya and Assam as pilgrims though the area is well protected by the BSF jawans; and

(c) if so, what vigorous steps are being taken by Government to check infiltration of Bangladeshis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a Dargah known as Hajrat Peer Shah Kamal Fakir situated about 150-200 yards from the Indo-Bangladesh border under Police Station Mahenderganj, district West Garo Hills of Meghalaya. Earlier, devotees from Bangladesh used to visit the Dargah to offer prayers on April 28 every year. However, no visit by Bangladeshi nationals has been permitted for the past several years. Besides a tight vigil to check possible infiltration through this stretch of the border, Government have taken several steps to prevent infiltration by Bangladeshi nationals. These include, *inter-alia*, construction of border roads, border fencing, raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps

between border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on land and the riverine borders, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipment including night vision devices, etc.

Madarsas funded through Hawala

†3256. SHRIMATI JAMANA DEVI BARUPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many Madarsas are getting money through hawala;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has sent a list of such madarsas to Central Government which are suspected of taking money through hawala and propagating fanaticism on being would over communally sensitive retinitis on bordering areas;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that citizenship of teachers of Arabic allegedly teaching in madarsas is also being questioned; and

(d) if so, action taken by Government in this regard alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not received any specific complaint or any list from Rajasthan Government or any reference from any other agency regarding Madarsas receiving money through Hawala transactions.

(c) The Central Government has also not received any complaint or representation in respect of citizenship of teachers teaching at Madarsas.

(d) Does not arise.

Arms and ammunition brought to Delhi by terrorists through fruit trucks

†3257. SHRI DEVI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists accompanying the trucks bringing fruits from Kashmir are succeeding in delivering arms and ammunition in the national capital;

(b) the number of incidents/cases came to the notice of Delhi Police after the terrorist attack on the Parliament;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that owners/drivers/cleaners of the trucks either due to the threat of terrorists or having sympathy towards them are enhancing the contacts and network of terrorist organisations in Delhi and its surrounding areas; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Two cases were detected by Delhi Police in which arms and explosives were smuggled into Delhi in trucks coming from Jammu and Kashmir. No such case was however, detected after the attack on Parliament House.

(c) No such incident has come to the notice of Delhi Police.

(d) The intelligence agencies are alert to detect activities of the terrorist organisations in Delhi.

Indiscriminate border fencing along North 24 Pargana district of West Bengal

3258. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indiscriminate border fencing along Bangladesh border in North 24 Pargana district of West Bengal is being done;

(b) if so, whether Government have received reports in this regard;

(c) whether as a result of this fencing thousands of people from Bongoan and Badga would be shifted to Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir, Border fencing work along the Bangladesh Border is undertaken only after proper assessment and survey of the area. Fencing is generaly constructed at a distance of 150 yards from the International Border and wherever villages fall between the zero line and the fencing, gates have been provided for the use of the residents of such villages Security fencing along Bongaon and Badga (Bagda) has not yet been taken up.

Pakistan based militants killed near Katra, Jammu

3259. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether five Pakistan based militants were killed by security forces just 15 kilometre from Katra base town for shrine of renowned Vaishno Devi in Jammu and Kashmir in March, 2002;

(b) whether Government has strengthened the security in this region because lakhs of pilgrims visit Vaishno Devi every day; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) On 8.3.2002, 5 terrorists were killed in an encounter with Security Forces near Gobian Nullah at village Gobian Palkhandi under Police Station Katra, District Udhampur, which is about 21 Kms from Katra. Two Police Constables also sustained injuries in the encounter. The area being hilly, the precipice separating the hill on which Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine is located and Gobian is very steep making it virtually impossible for the shrine to be accessed from that side.

(b) and (c) The State Government has informed that important religious places not only in Jammu province but also elsewhere in the State are guarded by static guards which have been provided in addition to the area security. Following the Gobian incident, Director General of Police, J&K took a special review meeting and immediate steps to strengthen the security arrangement has been initiated accordingly.

The Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine including the route from Katra is guarded by CRPF conjointly with the State Police and a number of security rings are in place around the shrine.

Mechanism to monitor use of Hindi

3260. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism for monitoring use of Hindi by different Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been noticed that there is little or no use of Hindi by our delegations on official occasions abroad or within the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the use of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Each Ministry/Department and Office have Official Language Implementation Committee for monitoring the progressive use of Official Language Hindi. The Committee meets in every three months, wherein quarterly reports received from all sections are discussed. Ministries/Departments furnish consolidated quarterly reports to the Department of Official language which in turn after reviewing these reports, advise them appropriately.

(c) In accordance to the existing instructions of Department of Official Language, it is expected from all Ministries/Departments that their delegations will make more and more use of Hindi on official occasions abroad or within the country. In this regard discussions are also held in the meetings of their Official Language Implementation Committees.

(d) Orders for making use of Hindi in conversations by the delegations during foreign tours are already exists. Recently attention of the Hon'ble Ministers have been drawn towards this that wherever possible, speeches should be made in Hindi on all occasions of national and international importance. Indian delegation visiting abroad should make more and more use of Hindi. If needed, services of interpreters can be obtained from the Indian Embassy.

Sophisticated weapons sought by West Bengal

3261. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has sought sophisticated weapons from Centre after the terrorist attack on American Centre in Kolkata;

(b) if so, whether Central Government has supplied these weapons as per demand of the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) After the terrorist attack on American Centre in Kolkata, Government of West Bengal on 28.01.2002 requested the Central Government for allotment of 1000 Nos. of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles and 2000 Nos. of 7.62 mm SLRs. Against this demand, 650 Nos. of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles and 454 Nos. 7.62 mm SLRs alongwith ammunition were immediately allotted to DGP West Bengal.

The balance requirement for 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles and SLRs is being allocated in 2002-2003.

NLFT camps in Bangladesh

3262. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT), supported by Pakistani ISI had set up about 20 camps in Bangladesh and NSCN (IM) militants are training the NLFT militants as revealed by Chief Minister of Tripura in the North-Eastern Council Meet held in February, 2002; and

(b) if so, what steps both at diplomatic and security levels have been taken to effectively tackle the situation before it assumes dangerous proportion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) There have been reports that the NLFT has a number of camps in Bangladesh and the group as been receiving help and guidance, by way of arms supply, training of its cadres, joint operations etc. from NSCN(IM) within the territory of Bangladesh.

(b) The issue is regularly taken up on bilateral basis with Bangladesh. Bangladesh has repeatedly stated categorically that it will not allow its territory to be used for terrorism or against the interests of another friendly country. The Government have also called upon the terrorists to give up the path of violence and come to the mainstream and solve their problems through negotiated settlement. The measures taken at security levels *inter-alia* include deployment of CPMFs along border area and the fencing of border.

Terrorists wanted in India staying in UAE

3263. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fugitive terrorists wanted by India are in United Arab Emirate and other countries;

(b) whether similarly a number of Narcotic Smugglers, Criminals accused of Economic Offences, smuggling weapons and explosives into India are staying in UAE, Bangladesh and many other countries;

(c) whether renewed efforts are being made for their extradition; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Government is aware of reports of fugitive terrorists, narcotic smugglers, criminals accused of economic offences, arms smuggling etc. staying in UAE and other countries.

(c) and (d) Seeking extradition of such terrorists/criminals wherever their presence is confirmed in a country is an on-going process. The issue is taken up with different countries through our Embassies as per the provisions of extradition treaties.

Recently, the authorities of United Arab Emirates (UAE) deported to India two individuals responsible for attack on the American Cultural Center in Kolkata, without insisting on time-consuming procedures of extradition, which was very much in line with the requirements of the international fight against terrorism.

USA's offer to help the relatives of victims killed in American Centre attack in Kolkata

3264. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government has offered to help relatives of cops killed in American Centre attack in Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to ensure that the next of kin of victims killed while guarding the American Centre are benefited by the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investigation conducted by FBI in India

3265. SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federal Bureau of Investigation can conduct investigation into offences committed in India, if so, what are the parameters in this regard;

(b) the number of officers and staff Federal Bureau of Investigation has in India; and

(c) whether Government of India gives clearance/permission before such staff is posted in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The legal Attache Office in the Embassy of United State in New Delhi is manned by two FBI officers. They can not carry out independent investigations into offences committed in India. The posting of such officers to India is done as per the standard diplomatic procedures for posting and accreditation of diplomatic officials of foreign missions in India.

Generation of Power through Bio-Mass

3266. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any Plan for generation of energy/power through bio-mass;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for power generation through bio-mass during Tenth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any subsidy is being given to manufacturers of bio-mass gasification kits and also for consumers who buy these kits; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is emplementing programmes on bio-mass power generation, bagasse cogeneration and bio-mass gasification. A capacity of 432 MW has so far been installed under these programmes. During the Ninth Plan, Central Financial Assistance was provided in the form of capital subsidy or interest subsidy depending on the type of project. Other promotional incentives were also available for development of projects, capacity building awareness creation, etc.

(c) and (d) Targets of 1000 MW for bio-mass power and cogeneration projects, and 160 MW for bio-mass gasification projects, have been proposed for the Tenth Plan.

(e) and (f) During the Ninth Plan, capital subsidy ranging from 30% to 60% was provided for bio-mass gasifiers for electrical, mechanical and thermal applications, depending upon the capacity of the plant, and various categories of users. No direct subsidy was given to manufacturers of bio-mass gasifier equipment.

Solar Lantern Programme in A.P.

3267. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar lantern programme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the solar lanterns distributed in the State up to 31st December, 2001, district-wise; and

(d) what incentives are being given to the purchasers of such lanterns, who are generally poor villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a country-wide Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Programme for the promotion of SPV systems in all the States, including Andhra Pradesh. The programme covers various SPV systems including solar lanterns. In Andhra Pradesh, the programme is being implemented through the Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP) Limited, Hyderabad. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources provides a subsidy of Rs. 1300 per solar lantern for the users. The District-wise details of the solar lanterns supplied to the beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh up to 31st December, 2001 under this Programme is given in the Statement. (*see* below)

In addition, the Ministry also provided subsidy for solar lanterns distributed under the Chandrakanthi Programme implemented by the State Government in Karimnagar district. Under this scheme, a total of 3545 solar lanterns were distributed in Karimnagar during 2000-01 and 2001-02, by offering subsidy from the Ministry and loan from banks for a part of the balance cost.

Statement

District-wise Distribution of Solar Lanterns in Andhra Pradesh (as on 31st December 2001)

S. No.	District	Solar Lanterns (Nos.)
1.	Adilabad	1120
2.	Ananthapur	1756
3.	Chittoor	429
4.	Cuddapah	332
5.	East Godavari	652
6.	Guntur	1264
7.	Karimnagar	761
8.	Khammam	1945
9.	Krishna	650
10.	Kurnool	614
11.	Mahabubnagar	680
12.	Medak	1300
13.	Nalgonda	878
14.	Nellore	825
15.	Nizamabad	654
16.	Prakasam	460
17.	Rangareddy	910
18.	Srikakulam	698
19.	Visakhapatnam	1277
20.	Vijayanagaram	479
21.	Warangal	712
22.	West Godavari	255
23.	"Aditya" Solar Shop, Hyderabad	2711
	TOTAL :	21262

Potential for a Mini-Power Project at Khori-Wali (Pergal) in J and K

3268. MIRZA ABDUL RASHID: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the potential for a Mini-Power Project at Khori-Wali (Pergal), in Darhal Malkan Area is available by gravitational system;

(b) whether this Project could generate power up to 10 M.W. which could be sufficient for Rajouri and Poonch Districts;

(c) whether Government have got it surveyed and estimated and take it as a Centrally-sponsoured scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from J&K State Power Development Corporation Ltd., (J&K PDC) the potential to set up a mini hydro project at Khori-Wali in Darhal Malkan Area has yet not been identified. The generation capacity of the project can only be ascertained after a detailed survey and investigation of the site.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES) can provide financial assistance for undertaking a detailed survey and investigation to set up Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects, if a proposal is received from the State Government. Partial financial support can also be provided to set up SHP projects, as per the existing scheme of MNES.

Fall of ENRON

3269. DR. KARAN SINGH:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:
SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU):

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether American Government has warned India that if the persisting dispute with ENRON over the power dues is not resolved early, India will have to forego large amount of Foreign Direct Investments;

(b) if so, at what level such warning has been given; and

(c) what is the precise dispute, the response thereto and latest status where it stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some commercial disputes have arisen between the Maharasthra State Electricity Board (MSEB) and the Dabhol Power Company, who had entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for purchase of power from the Dabhol Power Project. DPC has also invoked the counter guarantee given by the Government of India (GoI) to the first phase of the project (740MW) due to non- payment by MSEB of certain bills raised by DPC and also non payment of the said bills by the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) who are the primary guarantor for the payment liabilities of MSEB to DPC. MSEB and GoM have not made the said payments to DPC and had asked DPC to adjust the payments agianst the rebates claimed by MSEB under the relevant provisions of the PPA due to failure by DPC on a few occasions to supply the required quantum of power to MSEB in spite of DPC having declared the availability of power. DPC have disputed the claim for rebate made by MSEB. Both parties have now initiated legal proceedings against each other alleging violation of the PPA. The issues are presently *sub-judice*. GoI, on the basis of legal opinion obtained, has refused to make the payments to DPC as demanded by them under the GoI counter guarantee. Due to this, DPC have initiated arbitration/conciliation proceedings against the GoI.

Loss to economy on account of power shortage

3270. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the loss that the country's economy has suffered in terms of lost production during each of the last three years on account of power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): Energy is an essential input for economic development and power shortages have a negative impact on the growth of the Indian economy. There has been significant growth in the power sector in the last 50 years. The installed generating capacity has increased from about 1350 MW in 1947 to over 104851 MW as on 31.3.2002. Similarly, electricity generation in the country has more than doubled in a span of 11 years from 245.5 Billion Units (BU) during 1989-90 to 515.27 BU during 2001-02. The energy and peak shortages declined from 11.5% and 18.0% in the beginning of 9th Plan to 7.5% and 11.8% respectively in the terminal year (2001-02) of 9th Plan. The economy of the country has grown despite power shortage during the

last three years *i.e.*, 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 as may be seen from the table given below:

Year	Rate of Growth of GDP	Electricity Generation Growth
1999-2000	6.1%	7.1%
2000-2001	4.0%	3.9%
2001-2002	5.4% (Prov.)	3.1%

Higher cost of electricity for textile industries

†3271. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian textile industries fail to compete with the rest of the world because electricity is costly as has been asserted by the International Textile Manufacturing Federation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Electricity Department provide electricity to various areas at varying prices;

(d) the total consumption of electricity at present in the textiles sector and the rates thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to maintain the power availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) The average electricity rates in India are generally higher than those in some other countries in the world. A Statement indicating power cost as percentage of total cost in various textile products in India *vis-a-vis* countries during the year 1999 is enclosed. (*See* below)

The rates of electricity supplied for different categories of consumers differ from State to State.

The total consumption of electricity in the textile sector in the year 1998-99 was 10385 MU. Power supply to consumers including textile industries is the responsibility of the respective State Electricity Boards/Utilities.

The Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 was enacted with a view to rationalizing electricity tariff. The Act requires the State Electricity

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to ensure that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply. 20 States have constituted/notified constitution of SERCs. 12 SERCs have since passed tariff orders.

Statement

Power cost as a % to total cost in the various textile products in India *vis-a-vis* other countries during the year 1999.

Sl. No.	Items	India	Brazil	Indonesia	Italy	Korea	Turkey	USA
1.	Ring Yarn	10	4	3	8	5	6	5
2.	O-E yarn	9	4	3	9	5	6	6
3.	Texturised yarn	5	2	3	6	4	6	3
4.	Woven ring yarn fabric	16	7	5	11	8	10	8
5.	Woven O-E yarn fabric	16	7	5	12	8	10	9
6.	Knitted ring yarn fabric	11	4	3	8	6	6	6
7.	Knitted O-E yarn fabric	11	4	3	9	6	6	6
8.	Knitted texturised yran fabric	10	4	4	9	6	9	4
9.	Woven texturised yarn	17	6	7	11	9	12	7

Withdrawal of NHPC from Hydel Power Project near Ranchi

3272. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jharkhand Government had ratified the MoU signed by the undivided Bihar Government regarding NHPC's hydel power project of 710 MW capacity near Ranchi which has now been withdrawn by NHPC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Jharkhand Government has now raised a question of commercial viability of the said project;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this issue was also raised in Jharkhand High Court through a PIL;

(f) the reply filed by the Jharkhand Government against the PIL; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to meet the power requirement of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) No Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the undivided Bihar Government with National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) regarding the Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project, (710 MW) now located in the State of Jharkhand.

(c) to (f) The Government of Jharkhand had filed an affidavit in response to a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Smriti Kendra wherein the State Government had informed the High Court of Jharkhand that various issues and questions of far reaching importance and magnitude have to be taken into consideration and decided by the Government of Jharkhand before the State Government can take a definite stand on whether to construct the project or not. The issues *inter alia* relate to the acquisition of over 16,000 hectares private land as also taking possession of a large area of forest land. This would involve dislocation of a large number of families. The other major issue relates to the comparatively high tariff of power from the project and the project cost. The State Government also said that they would not be able to commit at this stage any time frame within which a decision could be taken in respect of taking up the implementation of the project. Keeping in view the difficulties expressed by the State Government in their affidavit, the Court dismissed the PIL on 22nd February, 2002.

(g) The Eastern Region as a whole, of which Jharkhand is a constituent, has substantial surplus power.

Kanti Thermal Power Station at Muzaffarpur City

†3273. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether agro based industries and other Small Scale Industries are suffering a lot due to shortage of electricity despite Kanti Thermal Power Station being located at a distance of only a few Kilometers from Muzaffarpur city;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Small Scale Industries of Muzaffarpur city and farmers of its adjoining areas are facing hardships and normal business and life has came to stand still due to power crisis; and

(c) whether Government would make arrangements for direct supply of electricity for agro based industries, agricultural activities and other activities of Muzaffarpur from Kanti thermal Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The overall energy shortage in Bihar during the year, 2001-02 was 4% and 7 to 9% in peak. Eastern Region as a whole (of which Bihar is a constituent) has substantial surplus power. The power shortage in Bihar is attributable to its financial constraints and consequently its inability to pay for purchase of required power from the central sector stations besides inadequacy in Transmission & Distribution (T&D) system. In order to improve the power supply position in the State, the State Government needs to strengthen the Transmission and Distribution system and take steps to reduce Transmission and Distribution losses. Central Government provides funds under Accelerated Power Development Programme to States for this purpose.

Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the function of State Government/SEB concerned. Power supply to various categories of consumers is in the purview of the State Government. Arrangements for direct supply of electricity from Kanti TPS for agro based industries and agricultural activities and other activities of Muzaffarpur have to be decided by the Bihar Government keeping in view the overall availability of power in the State.

Extension of interest subsidy by PFC to project in Karnataka

3274. SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA:
DR. (MS) P. SELVIE DAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned so far to major projects in the country through Power Finance Corporation;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested Power Finance Corporation to extend the interest subsidy scheme to new five projects; and

(c) if so, whether Government has agreed to the request of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has sanctioned

Rs 34,532 crores to power projects in the Central/State/Private sector as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Type of Projects	Amount sanctioned (Rs. crores)
1.	Generation Projects	18,513
2.	Renovation & Modernization Projects	4,578
3.	Transmission & Distribution Projects	11,441
	TOTAL :	34,532

(b) and (c) PFC has sanctioned five loans to Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (KPTCL) under Accelerated Generation & Supply Programme (AG&SP) scheme as per details given below:

Sl No.	Name of the Project	Date of Sanction	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in crores)
1.	Installation of electronic Energy Meters	31.8.2001	33.30	5.00
2.	Installation of electronic Energy Meters	26.12.2001	66.80	31.32
3.	Energy meter for Bharat Jyoti/ Kutir Jyoti & Street lighting	26.12.2001	49.90	7.49
4.	Energy meters for irrigation pumpsets	11.03.2002	52.70	5.00
5.	Breaker protection to power transformer	26.12.2001	112.30	24.81

Both PFC and Government of India have received a request from Government of Karnataka for including 290 MWs Almatti Dam Power-house under (AG&SP) scheme. There is a proposal to extend AG&SP scheme for grant of interest subsidy to 10th Plan. A provision of Rs. 300 crores has been made in the budget for 2002-03 for AG&SP scheme.

Central Government Power Projects in Different States

3275. SHRIMATI SARLA MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the number of Central Government projects/establishments in various States to generate electricity and power and their installed capacity; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): There are 51 power plants under 6 Central Public Sector

Undertakings existing in various States to generate electricity. The names of the power stations, State-wise and their installed generating capacity are given in the Statement.

Statement

Installed Capacity (In MW) of Central Sector Generating Station As on 31-3-2002.

State	Station	Owner	Hydro	Thermal		Nuclear	Total
				Coal	Gas		
Northern Region							
Delhi	Badarpur TPS	NTPC	0.00	720.00	0.00	0.00	720.00
Haryana	Faridabad CCGT	NTPC	0.00	0.00	430.00	0.00	430.00
Himachal Pradesh	Bairasiul	NHPC	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00
	Chamera	NHPC	540.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	540.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Salal HE Project	NHPC	690.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	690.00
	URI HE Project	NHPC	480.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	480.00
Rajasthan	Anta GT	NTPC	0.00	0.00	413.00	0.00	413.00
	R.A.P.Station	NPC	0.00	0.00	413.00	0.00	413.00
Uttar Pradesh	Singrauli TPS	NTPC	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00
	Rihand TPS	NTPC	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
	Unchahar TPS	NTPC	0.00	840.00	0.00	0.00	840.00
	NCR TPS	NTPC	0.00	840.00	0.00	0.00	840.00
	Tanda TPS	NTPC	0.00	440.00	0.00	0.00	440.00
	Auraiya CCGT	NTPC	0.00	0.00	652.00	0.00	652.00
	Dadri CCGT	NTPC	0.00	0.00	817.00	0.00	817.00
	Narora A.P. Station	NPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	440.00	440.00
	Tanakpur HE Project	NHPC	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00
	TOTAL NORTHERN :		**2010.00**	**5840.00**	**2312.00**	**1180.00**	**11342.00**

State	Station	Owner	Hydro	Thermal		Nuclear	Total
				Coal	Gas		
Western Region							
Gujarat	Kawas CCGT	NTPC	0.00	0.00	644.00	0.00	644.00
	Gandhar CCGT	NTPC	0.00	0.00	648.00	0.00	648.00
	Kakarapar APS	NPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	440.00	440.00
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPS	NTPC	0.00	2100.00	0.00	0.00	2100.00
Madhya Pradesh	Vidhyachal STPS	NTPC	0.00	2260.00	0.00	0.00	2260.00
Maharashtra	Tarapur APS	NPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	320.00	320.00
	TOTAL WESTERN: Region		**0.00**	**4360.00**	**1292.00**	**760.00**	**6412.00**
Southern Region							
Andhra Pradesh	Ramagundam STPS	NTPC	0.00	2100.00	0.00	0.00	2100.00
	Simhadri TPP	NTPC	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
	Kaiga APC	NPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	440.00	440.00
Kerala	Kayamkulam GT	NTPC	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	350.00
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli-I	NLC	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
	Neyveli-II	NLC	0.00	1470.00	0.00	0.00	1470.00
	Kalpakkam	NPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	340.00	340.00
	TOTAL SOUTHERN: Region		**0.00**	**4670.00**	**350.00**	**780.00**	**5800.00**
Eastern Region							
Bihar	Kahalgaon STPS	NTPC	0.00	840.00	0.00	0.00	840.00
	Panchet Hill	DVC	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00
	Tilaya	DVC	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
	Bokaro'A'	DVC	0.00	247.50	0.00	0.00	247.50
	Bokaro'B'	DVC	0.00	630.00	0.00	0.00	630.00
	Chandrapura	DVC	0.00	7680.00	0.00	0.00	780.00
	Maithon	DVC	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	90.00

State	Station	Owner	Hydro	Thermal		Nuclear	Total
				Coal	Gas		
West Bengal	Farakka STPS	NTPC	0.00	1600.00	0.00	0.00	1600.00
	Maithon	DVC	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
	Durgapur	DVC	0.00	350.00	0.00	0.00	350.00
	Mejia	DVC	0.00	630.00	0.00	0.00	630.00
Orissa	Talchar Old	NTPC	4.00	470.00	0.00	0.00	470.00
	Talchar STPS	NTPC	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
Sikkim	Ranjit Project	NHPC	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
	TOTAL EASTERN: Region		**204.00**	**6547.50**	**90.00**	**0.00**	**6841.50**
North Eastern Region							
Assam 291.00	Kathalguri CCGT	NEEPCO	0.00	0.00	291.00	0.00	
	Kopili HE Project	NEEPCO	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Ranganadi HE Project	NEEPCO	405.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	405.00
Meghalaya		NEEPCO	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Tripura		NEEPCO	0.00	0.00	84.00	0.00	84.00
Manipur		NHPC	105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00
Nagaland		NEEPCO	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
	TOTAL NORTH EASTERN: Region		**835.00**	**0.00**	**375.00**	**0.00**	**1210.00**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA) :		**3049.00**	**21417.50**	**4419.00**	**2720.00**	**31605.50**

Simhadri Power Project in A.P.

3276. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Simhadri Thermal Power Project has been commissioned;

(b) if so, by when all the units of the project are likely to be operational;

(c) what will be the maximum power generation capacity of the plant and when it is likely to be achieved;

(d) whether the entire power will be given to Andhra Pradesh or it will be shared by other States; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Simhadri Thermal Power Project comprises two units of 500 MW each. The 1st unit (500 MW) has been commissioned in February, 2002. The 2nd unit is scheduled for commissioning by December, 2002.

(c) the maximum power generation capacity of the plant is 1000 MW which is likely to be achieved by December, 2002.

(d) and (e) The entire power to be generated from the plant is to be given to Andhra Pradesh.

Parnai Power Project in J and K

3277. MIRZA ABDUL RASHID: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approved/sanctioned Parnai Power Project in J and K has been under execution for some time;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the Centre and State, separately and the company who has undertaken its construction; and

(c) how much amount is proposed to be spent on this project and by when this project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The Parnai Hydro-electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir was cleared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in December, 1992 for an estimated cost of Rs. 177.93 crores (comprising civil works of Rs. 85.71 crores, electrical works for Rs. 57.29 crores and IDC of Rs. 34.93 crores) at January, 1992 price level for its execution under the State sector. The scheme is yet to get receive environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests whereafter it would be considered for investment sanction by the Planning Commission.

Integrated Power Policy

3278. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering an integrated power/energy policy for the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking to a long term integrated power policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) An Energy Policy Committee has been set up in the Planning Commission to recommend an outline of the Energy Policy for the next 15-20 years. The Committee is chaired by the Member (Energy), Planning Commission and the other members include Secretaries to the Government of India in Ministries of Power, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Environment and Forests and Department of Atomic Energy. Experts from Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Tata Energy Research Institute etc. are also associated in the Committee.

Installation of New Transformer in Pandit Ka Purwa at Sultanpur in U.P.

3279. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that consumers of village Pandit Ka Purwa, Chamurkha under Galibaha Sub-Station in Sultanpur district of U.P., are

still facing problem of very low voltage (100-130v) and despite assurances given by higher officers to install a new transformer in that village, no progress has been made in this regard;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the installation and fix the responsibility for delayed installation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Under construction power projects in Gujarat

3280. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects under construction and proposed to be constructed in Gujarat with the help of foreign aid and other assistance;

(b) the funds allocated for each of these projects by the World Bank and other sources; and

(c) by when the construction work is likely to start at proposed site and by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) Gujarat has received the following two loans from the Asian Development Bank for its power sector reforms programme:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Loan No.	Name of Funding Agency	Amount sanctioned (in Million US$)	Date of Completion
1	Policy (programme) loan for reforms and restructuring in the power sector	1803-IND	ADB	150.00	31.12.2002
2.	Project loan	1804-IND	ADB	200.00	30.6.2005

Further an amount of US$ 67 million has been allocated to power sector out of Loan No.1826-IND for Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project. The power sector component will be completed in June, 2004.

Indus Water Treaty

3281. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU) : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Indus Water Treaty, Government was under obligation to make a reference to the Supreme Court on the issue relating to claims of Rajasthan and Haryana for sharing of power from the various hydel projects put up on the treaty rivers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making such a reference and permitting Punjab exclusive use of the power; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to compensate these States for being deprived of their share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Common Minimum Programme on Power

3282. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has circulated a Common Minimum Programme on Power;

(b) if so, the details of the programme;

(c) whether the Ministry has got any feed-back on the Common Minimum Programme circulated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of the programme is given in Statement (*See* below). The responses received are generally appreciative of the effort to achieve a political consensus for reforms in the power sector.

Statement

Common Minimum Programme on Power

The political parties signatory to this declaration agree on the following Common Minimum Programme on Power:

- Every Indian has a right to uninterrupted and quality power supply at affordable rates.
- The work of extending electrification needs to be accelerated so as to complete:
  - i) Electrification of all villages by the end of 10th Plan, 2007.
  - ii) All households by the end of 11th Plan, 2012.
- State Governments cannot afford to supply free power.
  - — Electricity rates may be determined by independent Regulatory Commissions.
  - — Power supply may be given at subsidised rates to targeted groups only to the extent that the State Governments can afford to provide subsidies through the Budget for this purpose.
- The real problem of management and the challenge of power sector reforms lies in the distribution sector where:
  - a. All consumers need to be metered.
  - b. Power theft has attained alarming proportions. Immediate steps need to be taken to eliminate theft.
  - c. Technical losses need to be reduced.
  - d. Energy audit and accountability at the local level have to be ensured.
  - e. Commercial viability needs to be achieved in the next 2-3 years through any or all of the following:
    - — Creating Profit Centres with full accountability
    - — Handing over of local distribution to Panchayats/Local Bodies/ Franchisees/Users Associations, wherever necessary
    - — Privatisation of distribution
    - — Or any other means.

- State Governments may evolve their own path of reforms to suit their specific conditions.
- Only commercially viable distribution can sustain and attract the investments required in the sector.
- Public sector investment in the Centre as well as in the States may be stepped up to ensure that in the 10th Plan the country is free of power shortages. This is critical for the Indian economy in the new globalised environment.
- An effective programme for conserving energy through energy efficient lighting, pump sets and other equipment needs to be implemented with urgency.
- Power sector is in a critical situation and reforms need to be undertaken to achieve the above objectives. Power sector reforms to be depoliticised in order to facilitate their speedy implementation.

Setting up Tribunal to settle Inter-State Power Disputes

3283. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has suggested for setting up Tribunal to settle inter-State disputes for sharing of hydro-electric power which often take too long to be settled to the detriment of the States concerned and the country as a whole;

(b) if so, which are the hydro-power projects disputes in question concerning the State of Rajasthan and other States in the North; and

(c) at what stage they stand at present indicating the steps so far taken by Government to settle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) The Governments of Rajasthan and other Northern States like Haryana have been claiming a share in the power generated by, *inter-alia*, the following hydro-electric projects:—

1. Anandpur Sahib
2. Mukerian

3. Thein Dam (Ranjit Sagar)

4. Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) Stage-II

5. Shahpurkandi

In an agreement signed between the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Haryana and Governor of Punjab and Government of India on 10.05.1984 regarding the supply of cooling water for Roper Thermal Power Station, it had *inter-alia* been decided to make a reference to the Supreme Court on the claims of Haryana and Rajasthan to a share in the power generated by the above mentioned five projects.

(c) The reference to the Supreme Court has not been made. The subject was discussed in the meetings of the Northern Zonal Council held in October, 1997 and February, 1999. An official level preparatory meeting for a meeting of the Chief Ministers has been held thereafter.

Mega power projects of NTPC in Rajasthan

3284. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the mega power projects of NTPC in progress for increasing power production in Rajasthan;

(b) when are they scheduled to be completed; and

(c) how are they being financed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has no mega power project, in progress, at present in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Requirement, availability and shortage of power in country

3285. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power as on 31st January, 2002 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government during the 10th Five Year Plan to meet these shortages;

(c) whether the requirement of power in Punjab be met during the year 2002-2003 from the present power plants in the State; and

(d) whether Government have taken any final decision with regard to private sector's participation in power generation in the country as a whole and particularly in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) State-wise requirement, availability and shortage of power for the period April, 2001-January, 2002 in the country is given in Statement. (*See* below)

(b) Based on discussions with various State Electricity Boards and Central Power Sector Utilities and also keeping in view the various constraints faced by project authorities, the Working Group on Power for the 10th Plan, has assessed a feasible capacity addition of 46,939 MW during 10th Plan period. Besides capacity addition, the following measures are proposed to be taken during 10th Five Year Plan to meet the power requirement:

(i) Demand side management.

(ii) Transfer of power from surplus regions to deficit regions/areas.

(iii) Reduction in T&D losses by strengthening/augmentation of transmission and distribution network. Funds are being provided under APDP for this purpose.

(iv) Encouragement to non-conventional energy sources.

(c) During the year 2001-2002, Punjab experienced an energy shortage of 4.7 per cent and is likely to face shortage during the year 2002-03, as well.

(d) The Government has allowed participation of the Private Sector in power generation in the country, including Punjab.

Statement

Actual Power Supply Position

Regions/State/ System	(All figures in MU net) Energy April, 2001-January, 2002				(All figures in MW net) Peak April, 2001-January, 2002			
	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Shortage (-)Deficit (+) Surplus	%	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Peak short-age	% short-age
Northern Region								
Chandigarh	959	957	2	0.2	180	180	0	0
Delhi	16500	15986	514	3.1	3118	2879	239	7.7
Haryana	15320	15078	242	1.6	3000	2900	100	3.3
Himachal Pradesh	2752	2700	52	1.9	562	562	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	5439	4824	615	11.3	1209	909	210	17.4
Punjab	24805	23640	1165	4.7	5420	4936	484	8.9
Rajasthan	20413	20200	213	1	3603	3603	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	40628	36539	4089	10.1	7584	6887	697	9.2
N.R.	**26816**	**119924**	**6892**	**5.4**	**23200**	**21346**	**17801**	**3021**
Western Region								
Chhattisgarh	6602	6400	202	3.1	1357	1311	46	3.4
Gujarat	44359	39327	5032	11.3	7974	6700	1274	16
Madhya Pradesh	25643	21793	3850	15	5683	4457	1226	21.6
Maharashtra	66525	60687	5838	8.8	12200	10458	999	9.4
Goa	1475	1475	0	0	316	316	0	0
W.R	**144604**	**129682**	**14922**	**10.3**	**26510**	**22024**	**67793**	**9209**
Southern Region								
Andhra Pradesh	39400	36115	3285	8.3	7622	6283	1339	17.6
Karnataka	26509	23268	3241	12.2	5321	4257	4064	20
Kerala	10990	10232	758	6.9	2606	2189	417	16
Tamil Nadu	38372	35740	2632	6.9	6900	5843	1057	15.3
S.R	**115271**	**105355**	**9916**	**8.6**	**21804**	**17801**	**4003**	**18.4**
Eastern Region								
Bihar	7831	7483	348	4.4	1356	1288	68	5
D.V.C	6992	6992	0	0	1296	1209	87	6.7
Orissa	10227	10227	0	0	2034	1952	82	4
West Bengal	17229	17170	59	0.3	3614	3414	200	5.5
Sikkim	0	0	0	0				
E.R.	**42279**	**41872**	**407**	**1**	**7940**	**7648**	**292**	**3.7**
North-East Region								
Arunachal Pradesh	112.1	110.3	1.8	1.6	50	50	0	0
Assam	2922.3	2898.9	23.4	0.8	688	618	70	10.2
Manipur	377.3	362.3	15	4	93	94	4	4.1
Meghalaya	562.3	567.2	-4.9	-0.9	165	160	5	3
Mizoram	234.5	230.3	4.2	1.8	75	73	2	2.7
Nagaland	219.4	218.5	0.9	0.4	61	58	3	4.9
Tripura	544.9	515.6	29.3	5.4	156	140	16	10.3
N.E.R	**4973**	**4903**	**70**	**1.4**	**1148**	**1008**	**140**	**12.2**
ALL INDIA :	**433943**	**401736**	**32207**	**7.4**	**77956**	**68209**	**9747**	**12.5**

Large scale power cuts in U.P.

†3286. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale power cuts are resorted to in Uttar Pradesh and it is being provided to the farmers only for 4 to 6 hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the power cuts are resorted to without intimating the people;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to streamline the power transmission in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Supply and distribution of electricity within the State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Power supply to various categories of consumers including agriculture sector is decided by the State Government depending upon the overall availability of power in the State. According to Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. (UPPCL), U.P. has been restricting its drawal from the Central sector generating stations to the extent of its paying capability. During April, 2002 (upto 19th), the average availability of power to the rural areas was about 8 hours per day. Uttar Pradesh suffered energy shortage of around 19 per cent during the 1st fortnight of April, 2002.

(c) and (d) According to UPPCL, the load shedding schedule has been given wide circulation through District Officers and their Divisional Officers.

(e) If the paying capability of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. is improved, U.P. will be able to draw additional power from Central sector generating stations as per their entitlement which would improve the overall power supply position in the State.

150 MW plant of NTPC/ONGC in West Bengal

3287. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC and ONGC propose to install a 150 MW plant in West Bengal;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expected cost of the plant; and

(d) by when the plant would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of the above, do not arise.

Power theft

†3288. SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of power is still taking place in Delhi and the entire country despite change in meter policy;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to check this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. Theft of power takes place in varying magnitude in the country. Power distribution falls under the jurisdiction of State Governments and the activities to contain theft of power have to be undertaken by the power utilities.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has given priority to reduction of transmission and distribution losses including power theft. The Central Electricity Authority has issued guidelines for reduction of transmission and distribution losses including power theft and for conducting Energy Audits in power systems. These guidelines have been circulated to all the power utilities, which are taking the following steps to prevent the theft of energy—

a. Mass checking drive is carried out periodically by vigilance squads as well as field staff. Inspections are being carried out by district units of engineers and prosecutions of erring consumers are launched by Police Officers manning the anti Power theft Squads.

b. Installations are being made pilfer proof.

c. A scheme for incentive to informants is in operation. A scheme to recognize the performance of individuals to curb theft of energy by providing incentive to deserving officers/employees has also been introduced.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

d. Load inspection studies for major load centres are being conducted.

e. Penalty for imprisonment is also being imposed on the culprits.

f. With the help of computerization of billing process, abnormal consumption of consumers is being detected. If consumption is less than 15% of the average, cases are immediately inspected for detecting tampering of meter/theft of energy.

The Government of India has also launched a scheme for Accelerated Power Development Programme for renovation & modernization/life extension uprating of existing old power plants, and upgradation of sub-transmission & distribution network including energy audit activities and metering in the distribution circles in a phased manner. In the first phase of this programme, since rechristened as Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP), 63 distribution circles in the States have been taken up for intensive upgradation so as to serve as models for remaining circles in the country for improvement in a phased manner. The Government has made an allocation of Rs. 3500 crores during 2002-03.

The Government of India had also set up a Steering Committee for preparing guidelines/manuals for improvement of Sub-transmission & distribution systems on a scientific basis. These include guidelines on Energy Accounting and audit, which would help in containing commercial losses.

Necessary amendments have been enacted to the IE Act, 1910 to make theft of electricity a cognizable offence. Stricter provisions and penalties are envisaged in the Electricity Bill, 2001 in case of power theft.

Water shortage in Athurvala Vistapeeth, Dehradun

3289. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tehri dam oustees who have been settled in Athurvala Vistapeeth, Dehradun are facing acute water shortage, as the installed tubewells are not functioning properly;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to solve the water crisis in the area;

(c) whether Government propose to divert water from the "Swang" river to Athurvala Vistapeeth area;

(d) if so, by when;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what steps are being taken to ensure adequate and proper functioning of the tubewells in the above area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (f) According to the Government of Uttaranchal, 8 tubewells installed in Bhaniawala (renamed as Athurwala revenue village), where some affected families of Tehri Dam have been settled, are adequate for drinking water and irrigation facilities and are functioning. The State authorities are studying the proposal for providing irrigation facilities from river "SAUNG".

New policy to promote FDI in Hydro Power Sector

3290. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any new policy to promote foreign direct investment in hydro power generation sector by discouraging generation of costly power which is generated through the utilization of various petro products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The Government had formulated a policy in 1991 to encourage greater investment by the private sector in the power sector. Keeping in view the growing demand for power in the country and the need for more investment in this sector, the Government of India, as part of further liberalization of the Foreign Direct Investment regime, has on June 12, 2000, decided to remove the upper limit for foreign direct investment in respect of projects relating to electric generation, transmission and distribution(other than atomic reactor plants).

The use of certain liquid hydro carbon liquid fuels for generation of electricity was permitted under the liquid fuel policy announced in

November, 1995 considering the shorter gestation period of liquid fuel based power projects as compared to thermal power projects and the need to have a quick capacity addition to avert a severe power crisis. Due to the spurt in international prices, naphtha is no longer considered a viable fuel for generation of electricity, also considering the difficulty in its handling. The State Governments are also now reluctant to encourage naphtha based power generation.

In order to accelerate the pace of hydro power development in the country, a Policy of Hydro Power Development was announced in August 1998. A favourable environment has been created to promote private sector investment in the field of hydro electric projects. The procedure for transfer of clearances have been streamlined and tariff rationalization have made such projects attractive. The Ranking Study recently carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to create a shelf of feasible projects would facilitate the hydro developers to take up the implementation of potential sites in a phased manner in order of their ranking. CEA is also in the process of formulating a National Action Plan in consultation with the State Governments to harness the entire balance potential in the country.

Taking over of DPP

3291. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for taking over the entire Dabhol Power Project directly or through its PSUs so that the power generated by DPP is distributed to different States in the country including Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request has not been agreed to.

Boost to hydro-power generation

3292. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study of the Asian Regional Research Programme in Energy, Environment and Climate (ARRPEEC) has stressed the need for a major boost to the hydro power generation in the country;

(b) if so, whether any action plan has been drawn to adopt and promote

this strategy for conservation of hydro-carbons and fossil fuels and controlling Green House Gases (GHGs) for implementation over the Tenth Plan and thereafter; and

(c) the details of such a plan of action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Asian Regional Research Programme in Energy, Environment and Climate (ARRPEEC) have suggested that hydro power generation is an attractive option to mitigate Green House Gases emission from the power sector.

(c) The Government of India is already giving boost to non-fossil fuel generation. The likely capacity addition through Hydro Power generation in the 10th and 11th Plan is 17,311 MW and 19,262 MW respectively. In order to control green house gases emission in the Power Sector, the Government is promoting renewable energy sources, encouraging adoption of clean coal technologies like super critical boilers and IGCC. Promoting efficient use of energy in various sectors of economy, promoting efficiency improvement in the thermal power plants and reduction of transmission and distribution losses through renovation and modernisation and distribution reforms will also eventually reduce green house gases emission.

Provision of power to power and coal related PSUs

†3293. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE), the highest institution of PSUs have urged to provide sufficient power to power and coal related undertakings to recover the outstanding amount;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the total amount outstanding of power and coal related PSUs of the States and other institutions at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) The Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) had submitted a Memorandum on Economic Policy issues for Union Budget 2002 to the Finance Minister wherein it was, *inter-alia*, emphasized that the hands of the PSUs should be strengthened to augment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the country's energy programme. One of the suggestions made was that the PSUs may be helped to recover their dues from the State entities. It has been the Government's constant endeavour to asist the Central Public Sector Undertakings of power and coal to recover their outstanding dues from the State Electricity Boards (SEBs). The issue of outstanding dues of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) payable to the Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) was discussed in the conference of Chief Ministers/Power Ministers in March, 2001.

On the basis of the resolution passed in the Conference an Expert Group was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, former Member (Energy), Planning Commission, to:

(i) Recommend Measures for one time settlement of outstanding dues of the State Electricity Boards towards the Central Public Sector Undertakings as also the dues from the CPSUs to the State Power Utilities; and

(ii) Suggest a strategy for capital restructuring of the State Electricity Boards including the provision of Structural Adjustment Loans so as to enable them to tide over the present financial crisis, make them operationally viable and improve their credit-rating.

The recommendations of the Group were accepted with minor modifications by the High Level Empowered Group of Chief Ministers. The modified scheme for one-time settlement of outstanding dues was approved by the Government recently. The salient features of the scheme are:

(a) The scheme would come into force from the date of issue of order or from the date when the State Government sign the tripartite agreement (with the Ministry of Finance in the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India), whichever is later.

(b) For the States participating in the scheme, 60% of the interest/surcharge on the delayed payments as on 30.09.2001 would be waived off.

(c) The rest of the dues amounting to the full principal amount as well as the remaining 40% of the interest/surcharge would be securitised through bonds issue by the respective State Governments.

(d) The bonds would be issued through RBI at a tax-free interest rate of 8.5% per annum. The terms of bonds should be structured to achieve a moratorium of 5 years on repayment of principal

with the entire principal being repaid between the 6th and 15th year. These bonds would be identical to bonds issued in connection with the market borrowings of State Governments, with the attendant discipline in repayments. The bonds will be subject to lock-in restrictions that will allow release of only 10 per cent of the bonds in the secondary market each year.

(e) For ensuring timely payment of current dues in future, defaults in current payment for power/fuel would attract a graded reduction in the supply of power from central power stations and in coal supplies. Where such defaults exceed 90 days from the date of billing, the Ministry of Finance shall recover these dues through adjustment against releases due to them from the Centre.

(f) In order to initiate steps towards reform of the sector, the State Governments/SEBs shall accept reform-based performance milestones such as setting up of SERCs, metering of distribution feeders, improvement in revenue realisation and other such milestones specified in the MoUs signed/to be signed with the Ministry of Power.

(g) The States shall be offered incentives for complying with the scheme. If SEBs or their successor entities (other than the ones not owned by the State Government) do not default on their current dues and adhere to the performance milestones, CPSUs shall pay them, during the first year commencing from 1.10.2001, bi-annual cash incentives equal to 3 per cent of the value of bonds in the first year, 2.5% in the second year and 2% in the third and fourth years. Further, if SEBs open and maintain Letters of Credit (LCs) till the end of December 2002, CPSUs shall pay them a one-time cash incentive equal to 2 per cent of the value of bonds. In addition, States undertaking reforms shall also be assisted through Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APRDP) grants and discretionary allocation of Power. The

date for opening of LCs shall be 60 days from the issue of the order.

(h) The States that withhold their consent beyond 60 days after this scheme enters into force shall be denied any share in the discretionary allocation of 15 per cent from the power stations of CPSUs as well as any assistance under APDRP. If the overdues of such States exceeded Rs. 50 crore in respect of any CPSUs, they would also attract reduction in power and coal supplies, as applicable to the State participating in this scheme.

(i) Outstanding dues as on 30.09.2001 would form the basis of the one-time settlement. Dues that accrue after this date would not form part of the scheme. As regard bonds issued in the past in lieu of outstanding dues of SEBs, all bonds issued after 1-3-1998 can be converted into State Government bonds at the option of the respective State Government. These bonds would form part of the scheme. However, any agreements entered in the past of which the old bonds are a part should not be re-opened. Only conversion of bonds under the present scheme shall be permitted.

(j) The scheme covers the outstanding dues payable by the SEBs to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO), Power Grid Corporation of India limited. (PGCIL) & Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) under the Ministry of Power, Coal India Limited (CIL) & its subsidiaries and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) under the Department of Coal, Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) under the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Railways.

(c) The total dues payable by the SEBs to the power and coal CPSUs as on 30.09.2001 (the cut-off date for securitisation of the dues) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of dues payable by the SEBs to the Power and Coal CPSUs as on 30.9.2001

(A) Outstanding Dues (Indicative) Payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings (Principal & Surcharge)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	SEBs/States	NTPC			NHPC			PGCIL		
		PRIN	INTT	TOTAL	PRIN	INTT	TOTAL	PRIN	INTT	TOTAL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.87	115.17	183.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.40	0.10	8.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.63	1.64	6.60	2.00	8.60
3	Assam	41.43	28.37	69.80	0.83	0.03	0.86	182.80	48.70	231.50
4.	Bihar	1263.58	881.65	2145.23	13.49	25.07	38.56	177.60	41.90	219.50
5.	Gujarat	168.66	28.38	197.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	-0.36	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	HVPNL (HSEB)	256.80	296.29	553.09	98.56	503.03	601.59	3.30	21.20	24.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23.38	19.35	42.73	41.15	37.30	78.45	0.40	0.70	1.10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	78.84	6.75	85.59	62.24	0.00	62.24	126.15	54.90	181.40
10.	Karnataka	168.16	115.13	283.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.80	15.80	25.60
11.	Kerala	683.48	138.42	821.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	14.50	54.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1234.55	408.38	1642.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	14.50	54.50
13.	Maharashtra	421.22	301.90	723.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.30	0.00	4.30
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.07	8.33	24.40	44.30	10.70	55.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	1.33	4.00	1.10	5.10
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.51	6.51	8.20	0.00	8.20
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33	3.12	8.45	17.90	6.00	23.90
18.	Orissa (GRIDCO)	656.63	186.25	842.88	6.73	11.75	18.48	7.00	0.00	7.00
19	Punjab	175.07	31.15	206.22	238.28	188.34	426.62	22.40	1.30	23.70
20.	Rajasthan	297.75	149.60	447.35	60.73	9.57	70.30	29.80	0.00	29.80
21.	Sikkim	27.67	17.21	44.88	2.30	0.26	2.56	9.40	3.60	13.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	327.44	183.37	510.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	1.35	3.75	11.20	0.00	11.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2680.44	935.23	3615.67	243.90	21.66	265.56	49.40	0.00	49.40
25	WBSEB	875.91	774.19	1650.10	9.09	8.58	17.67	56.50	23.40	79.90
26.	DVB (DESU)	1591.83	1628.57	3220.40	284.66	298.99	583.65	112.60	71.60	184.20
27.	DNH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Chandigarh(UT)	-0.33	0.00	0.33	7.56	6.01	13.57	0.80	0.00	0.80
29.	Daman & Diu	-0.08	0.98	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	16.91	16.40	33.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50
31.	Cooperatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	State Govts.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Power Grid	0.38	3.14	3.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Railways	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chhattisgarh (CSEB)	159.40	128.32	287.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Jharkhand (JSEB)	872.57	639.14	1511.71	1.44	0.00	1.44	9.20	0.00	9.20
	TOTAL :	12089.42	7033.34	19122.76	1100.77	1126.86	2227.63	956.80	325.10	1281.90

(B) Outstanding Dues (Indicative) Payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings (Principal & Surcharge)

Sl. No	SEBs/States	DVC			NEEPCO		
		PRIN	INTT	TOTAL	PRIN	INTT	TOTAL
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.93	4.13	22.06
3.	Assam	1.70	0.00	1.70	508.57	284.08	792.65
4	Bihar	369.87	642.87	1012.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	HVPNL (HSEB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.52	41.77	149.29
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.39	2.72	14.11
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.62	7.93	40.55
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.37	23.49	71.86
18.	Orissa (GRIDCO)	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00
19	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.07	10.59	69.66
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00
25.	WBSEB	448.29	457.67	905.96	0.00	0 00	0.00
26.	DVB (DESU)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00
27	DNH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00
31	Cooperatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	States Govts.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Power Grid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Railways	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chhattisgarh (CSEB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Jharkhand (JSEB)	495.62	548.98	1044.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	1315.78	1649.52	2965.30	785.47		1160.18

NEEPCO Interest As on 31.03.2001

(C) Outstanding Dues (Indicative) Payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings

(Including Surchage)

(Rs. in crores)

Name of PSUs	Principal	Surcharge	Total
NTPC	12089.42	7033.34	19122.76
NHPC	1100.77	1126.86	2227.63
PGCIL	956.80	325.10	1281.90
NEEPCO	785.47	—	1160.18
DVC	1315.78	1649.52	2965.30
TOTAL :	16248.24	10509.53	26757.77

NEEPCO interest as on 31st March, 2001.

(D) Outstanding dues (Indicative) Payable by SEBs to Central Power Sector Undertaking

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	SEBs/States	NLC			NPCL			CIL			RAIL			TOTAL		
		Prin	Intt	Total	Prin	Intt	Total	Prin	Intt	Total	Prin	Intt	Total	Prin	Intt	Total
1	Tamil Nadu	216.87	186 12	1402 99	82 00	10 00	92 00	391 80	160 49	552 29	1 95	0 00	1 95	1692 62	356.61	2049.23
2.	Karnataka	259 46	195 16	454 62	63 00	33 00	96 00	0 40	0 49	0 00	0 49	0 00	0.49	323.35	228 16	551 51
3	Kerala	93 22	77 49	170 71	1 00	7 00	8 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.22	84.49	178 71
4	Andhra Pradesh	185 15	386.79	571.94	166 00	66 00	232 00	63 40	11 08	74 48	46 53	0 00	46 53	461 08	463 87	924 95
5	(UT)	37 10	7 45	44 55	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	37.10	7 45	44 55
6	Assam	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	2 35	0.00	2.35	2 35	0 00	2 35
7	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	222 70	1 97	224 67	2 73	0.00	2 73	225 43	1 97	227 40
8	DVB	0 00	0.00	0 00	104 00	113.00	217.00	18.82	29.29	48 11	142.36	0.00	142 36	265 18	142.29	407 47
9	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	171 00	421.00	676 35	267 94	944 29	110.70	0 00	110.70	1037.05	438 94	1475 99
10	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	226 00	123 00	349 00	21 68	87 18	108 86	28 19	0.00	28.19	275 87	210.18	486 05
11	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	25.00	38 00	711.19	862 39	1573.58	23 10	0.00	23.10	747.29	887.39	1634 68
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0 00	776 00	586 00	1362.00	1045.45	248 95	1294.40	7.53	0 00	23.10	747 29	887.39	1634 68
13.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	43 00	1 00	44 00	254.31	49.47	303.78	313 92	0.00	313.92	611 23	50 47	661 70
14	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0 00	72 00	1 00	73 00	62 57	34.75	97.32	81 68	0.00	81 68	216 25	35 75	252 00
15	Uttar Pradesh	0 00	0.00	0 00	179 00	326 00	505 00	380.78	541 34	922.12	4856 00	48.56	608.34	867.34	1475.68	0.00
16.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00	13 23	187.87	201 10	31.99	0.00	31.99	45.22	187.87	23.09
17.	Jammu&Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0 00	230 00	111.00	341.00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	230.00	111.00	341.00
18.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00	12 44	1 14	14.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.44	1 14	13.58

Sl No	SEBs/States	NLC			NPCL			CIL			RAIL			TOTAL		
		Prin	Int	Total	Prin	Int	Total	Prin	Int	Total	Prin	Int	Total	Prin	Int	Total
19	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	5.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	5.00	17.00
20	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
21	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	West Bengal PDCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	625.03	454.05	1079.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	625.03	454.05	1079.08
23	TVNL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	KPCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	DVC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	THD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.32	0.00	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.32	0.00	5.32
29	DRL (West Bengal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	230.48	138.11	368.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	230.48	138.11	368.59
30.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	1791.80	858.01	2644.81	2218.00	1578.00	3796.00	4735.95	3076.02	7811.97	842.08	0.00	842.08	9587.83	5507.03	15094.86

Norms for allottment of houses under IAY

3294. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of families who got assistance under Indira Awas Yojana in Andhra Pradesh in 2000-2001;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of single beneficiaries is a man out of them; and

(c) the reasons for flouting IAY guidelines for assistance to either women or jointly to wife and husband only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Poor construction of houses under IAY

3295. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO:
SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana in several districts are reported to be so bad that they are lying vacant;

(b) the action taken to enquire into the matter especially of Godhra (Gujarat), Bas Var (Chhattisgarh) and Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu); and

(c) the action Government propose to take against those involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of class rooms in Andhra Pradesh under JRY and JGSY

3296. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether class rooms of Primary Schools in rural Andhra Pradesh have been constructed under rural development programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) the position in regard to tribal areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) 25045 class rooms were constructed in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)/Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), till the end of the year 2000-2001.

(b) District-wise details are given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(c) The Districts having sizable tribal population are :

(1) Srikakulam

(2) Vizianagram

(3) Visakhapatnam

(4) East Godavari

(5) West Godavari

(6) Khammam

(7) Warangal

(8) Adilabad.

Statement

District-wise details of class rooms constructed in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh under JRY and JGSY

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of class rooms constructed
1.	Srikakulam	1255
2.	Vizianagram	1177
3.	Visakhapatnam	1227
4.	East Godawari	1130
5.	West Godawari	1049
6.	Krishna	893
7.	Guntur	1142
8.	Prakasam	1208
9.	Nellore	1320
10.	Kurnool	1153
11.	Chittoor	1620
12.	Cuddupah	1109
13.	Anantpur	1376
14.	Waraṅgal	1243
15.	Khaammam	1030
16.	Karim Nagar	949
17.	Adilabad	1253
18.	Mehaboobnagar	1083
19.	Ranga Reddy	941
20.	Medak	1086
21.	Nizamabad	721
22.	Nalgonda	1080
	TOTAL :	25045

Monitoring schemes by the Ministry of Rural Development

3297. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced a new initiative to monitor implementation of its schemes;

(b) if so, the details of such initiatives;

(c) whether it is also a fact that responsibilities of area officers have been streamlined; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A new initiative has been taken to strengthen the Monitoring and quality of implementation of Programmes of the Ministry by introducing a scheme of District Level Monitoring on pilot basis during 2001-02, with the objectives of (i) maintaining the flow of timely, authentic and reliable information about the performance of the programmes of the Ministry from the District level to the Ministry, (ii) obtaining qualitative feedback about the implementation and policy environment at the District level, and (iii) to check and verify the physical achievements.

(c) and (d) The Ministry have an Area Officers Scheme, in which all Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above have been appointed Area Officers for one or more States. The scheme has been streamlined recently to make it more effective. The Area Officers are required to visit the allocated State(s) regularly, with briefs regarding outstanding issues and details of proposals for clearance and release of funds under various Programmes. The Area Officers are also required to visit the DRDAs and the State Headquarters (in addition to the selected villages) and help to expedite submission of proposals. In addition, they will find out the status of implementation of the 4-point programme and assess the impact of awareness generation programmes through electronic and print media. the Area Officers are also required to review the programme implementation and undertake physical verification of the assets created.

Construction of Mahila Mandal Bhavan Guest Room in Nandla, Himachal Pradesh

†3298. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received an application from Pradhan, 'Mahila Mandal' Nandla, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh which is related to the construction of Mahila Mandal Bhavan Guest Room;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sanction the funds under "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Vikas Yojana";

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) There is no such scheme in the Ministry of Rural Development. The question, therefore, of receiving application under the Scheme does not arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

BPL Families in Jharkhand

3299. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of people and families living Below Poverty Line in Jharkhand as on date;

(b) the details of schemes launched by the Union Government and State Government to lift these people/families Above Poverty Line; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Union and State Governments so far each of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) the Government of Jharkhand have informed that there were 23,22,091 families living Below Poverty Line as per latest report available.

(b) and (c) The Union Government implement the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for lifting the poor people in rural areas above the poverty line. The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Integrated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), being implemented in the State, also help in uplifting the rural poor above the poverty line. The Central and State Governments together had allocated Rs. 3668.55 lakh under SGSY for Jharkhand during the year 2001-02. No allocation was made for IWDP and DPAP, as these are not allocation based programmes.

Constitution of a Committee for assessment of Rural Development Schemes

†3300. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted Committee for assessment of rural development schemes being implemented in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the dates on which the said Committee/ Group made inspections togetherwith the names of the States where inspection was made and the details of shortcomings found out by it; and

(c) the necessary steps taken by Government to ensure the cent per cent utilization of the funds allocated and actually released by the Government for successful implementation of rural schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) A Performance Review Committee has been constituted for the assessment of the progress of Rural Development Schemes being implemented in various States of the country. This Committee is chaired by Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural Development, and consists of representatives from the Ministry of Rural Development, Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Programme Implementation, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary (RD) of all the States/ U.Ts. The Committee periodically reviews the performance of rural development programmes and impress upon the States to accelerate the pace of the implementation of the programmes and to effectively utilise the funds within stipulated time. However, the Committee is not required to do inspections as per the terms of reference.

Task force for generating new employment opportunities in rural areas

3301. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force has been constituted at the initiative of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prime Minister with a view to creating new employment opportunities and providing employment in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) In his Budget Speech 2002-03, the Finance Minister announced to launch the Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana (JPRGY) to provide employment guarantee to the unemployed in the most distressed districts of the country. It was also announced to set up a Task Force, headed by the Minister of Rural Development, to design and implement a massive programme for employment generation in the districts.

Recommendations of All India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan

3302. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan held in the first week of April, 2002, adopted certain specific recommendations;

(b) if so, details thereof including the State-wise number of participants, recommendations adopted;

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement above recommendations;

(d) whether there is any attempt to supersede the powers of Panchayat by any other authority;

(e) if so, details thereof;

(f) whether there is any suggestion/recommendation that an official of the rank of Collector should be CEO of a Zilla Parishad; and

(g) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An All India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan was held at New Delhi on 5th and 6th April, 2002 to discuss issued in respect of revitalizing and strengthening of the Panchayati Raj System in the country. The Sammelan adopted a National Declaration indicating, *inter-alia*, that State and Union Territories would take necessary measures to ensure regular and timely Panchayat elections; devolve funds, functions and functionaries in a time-bound

manner; constitute District Planning Committees and make them functional; and strengthen Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats. The Sammelan was attended by 1327 representatives of the three tiers of Panchayats of different States/Union Territories. The State-wise number of participants is given in the Statement. (*See* below)

(c) All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being addressed to initiate appropriate steps to implement the recommendations adopted by the Sammelan. The progress made will be reviewed by the Ministry from time to time.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. No such recommendation was made by the Sammelan.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. The All India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan did not make any such recommendation.

Statement

State-wise number of representatives participated in the All India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan, 2002

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Zilla Parishad	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A & N Islands	2	2	1	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	22	22	66
3.	Assam	28	15	3	46
4.	Bihar	38	37	33	108
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	0	29	44
6.	D & N Haveli	1	0	2	3
7.	Daman & Diu	1	0	2	3
8.	Goa	4	0	2	6
9.	Gujarat	25	22	21	68
10.	Haryana	19	19	19	57
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	16	40
12.	Karnataka	26	29	28	83
13.	Kerala	14	14	14	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Lakshadweep	0	2	1	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42	3	87	132
16.	Maharashtra	23	24	34	81
17.	Orissa	61	0	28	89
18.	Punjab	16	0	0	16
19.	Rajasthan	32	66	0	98
20.	Sikkim	0	0	4	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	29	29	30	88
22.	Tripura	4	4	2	10
23.	Uttar Pradesh	70	70	64	204
24.	Uttaranchal	2	1	1	4
25.	West Bengal	10	10	7	27
	TOTAL :	496	381	450	1327

Potable water to religious places in Sultanpur District, U.P.

†3303. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of villages falling under Kurebhar block of the Sultanpur district, especially the village of Charmukha are deprived of potable water despite all the schemes of potable water under implementation;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide potable water to the village; and

(c) by when the said village is likely to be provided with potable water?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Drinking Water Supply being a State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water supply in rural areas are implemented by the State Governments with their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Rural Drinking Water component of the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). The State Governments have the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes. The details of the individual schemes sanctioned by the State Governments are not maintained at the Central Government level.

Road connecting Reotipur and Sadhopur villages in Ghazipur district, U.P.

3304. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pucca road connecting villages Reotipur and Sadhopur *urf* Rampur in District Ghazipur (U.P.) has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, when it was sanctioned and the progress made in this regard, so far;

(c) whether construction of this road is being unduly delayed despite Government's priority to connect villages by road;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any target for completing this road has been fixed, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is a proposal to extend this road upto Muhammadabad; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (g) Do not arise.

Metalling of by-lanes in villages of Nandla, Shimla District, H.P.

†3305. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any letter from Pradhan, Mahila Mandal, Nandla under Tehsil Chargaon in District Shimla of Himachal Pradesh with regard to sanction of amount for the metalling of by-lanes of the villages; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Status of IAY and Gandhi Kutir Yojana in Rajasthan

3306. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Indira Awaas Yojana and Gandhi Kutir Yojana in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) the number of persons who have benefited from these schemes; and

(c) the amount provided and spent in each district under each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) As per information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, during the last three years 104132 houses were constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). The details of amount provided and utilization reported by the State Government, district-wise, for IAY is as given in the statement (*See* below).

The information regarding Gandhi Kutir Yojana in the State of Rajasthan is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District-wise Central Releases, State Share and Utilization of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	1999-2000				2000-2001				2001-2002			
		Central Release	State share	Total	Utilisa-tion	Central Release	State share	Total	Utilisa-tion	Central Release	State share	Total	Utilisa-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ajmer	42.26	14.09	56.35	73.05	37.15	12.38	49.53	62.97	32.00	10.67	42.67	49.00
2	Alwar	55.47	18.49	73.96	182.27	86.99	28.99	115.98	119.04	90.12	30.04	120.16	112.82
3	Banswara	96.06	32.02	128.08	475.7	126.41	42.13	168.54	210.68	142.54	47.51	190.05	125.79
4	Baran	25.38	8.46	33.84	142.17	23.93	7.98	31.91	108.75	21.81	7.27	29.08	73.04
5	Barmer	247.63	82.54	330.17	299.52	238.66	79.55	318.21	355.18	238.45	79.48	317.93	281.49
6	Bharatpur	36.56	12.19	48.75	102.65	36.60	12.20	48.79	96.61	59.33	19.78	79.11	44.41
7	Bhilwara	50.74	16.91	67.65	106.37	56.98	18.99	75.97	79.53	67.47	22.49	89.96	68.33
8	Bikaner	368.37	122.79	491.16	474.67	1257.62	419.21	1676.83	1625.24	423.51	141.17	564.68	647.42
9	Bundi	27.91	9.30	37.21	123.06	44.14	14.71	58.85	61.30	55.09	18.36	73.45	42.50
10	Chittorgarh	41.76	13.92	55.68	113.78	73.67	24.55	98.22	87.21	91.57	30.52	122.09	36.36
11	Churu	355.54	118.51	474.05	374.59	265.19	88.40	353.59	495.20	326.26	108.75	435.01	377.62
12	Dausa	38.43	12.81	51.24	179.61	63.58	21.19	84.77	83.77	75.87	25.29	101.16	87.28
13	Dholpur	30.1	10.03	40.13	105.09	50.17	16.72	66.89	68.19	59.41	19.80	79.22	57.00
14	Dungarpur	70.74	23.58	94.32	219.27	85.55	28.52	114.07	115.47	103.86	34.62	138.47	100.90

15	Ganganagar	68.51	22.84	91.35	109.46	64.93	21.64	86.57	98.14	65.33	21.78	87.11	82.04
16	Hanumangarh	28.14	9.38	37.52	87.76	38.95	12.98	51.93	63.80	46.49	15.50	61.99	58.12
17	Jaipur	66.27	22.09	88.36	269.41	56.78	18.93	75.71	168.51	104.75	34.92	139.67	136.79
18	Jaisalmer	80.02	26.67	106.69	86.51	74.06	24.69	98.75	94.68	46.11	15.37	61.48	92.74
19	Jalore	115.25	38.42	153.67	154.2	117.92	39.30	157.22	178.37	139.62	46.54	186.17	155.16
20	Jhalawar	30.52	10.17	40.69	114.21	29.62	9.87	39.49	95.18	45.47	15.16	60.63	83.38
21	Jhunjhunu	46.58	15.53	62.11	92.82	56.45	18.82	75.27	77.90	69.38	23.13	92.50	52.85
22	Jodhpur	120.05	40.02	160.07	87.38	114.13	38.04	152.17	140.22	138.01	46.00	184.01	130.50
23	Karauli	31.23	10.41	41.64	83.61	29.61	9.72	38.88	83.02	25.75	8.58	34.33	99.24
24	Kota	37.02	12.34	49.36	81.36	49.81	16.60	66.41	95.62	73.08	24.36	97.44	45.77
25	Nagaur	228.04	76.01	304.05	290.05	202.92	67.64	270.56	257.60	204.92	68.31	273.23	224.50
26	Pali	28.86	9.62	38.48	120.49	27.12	9.04	36.16	102.73	45.48	15.16	60.64	63.68
27	Rajasamund	28.32	9.44	37.76	58.69	27.48	9.16	36.64	35.88	32.55	10.85	43.40	37.23
28	Sawaimadhavpur	35.95	11.98	47.93	118.21	29.96	9.99	39.95	99.47	46.34	15.45	61.79	87.00
29	Sikar	91.23	30.41	121.64	180.31	324.02	108.00	432.02	427.08	162.95	54.32	217.27	164.18
30	Sirohi	42.6	14.20	56.80	94.38	59.00	19.66	78.66	85.89	58.13	19.38	77.51	65.56
31	Tonk	46.91	15.64	62.55	55.97	22.77	7.59	30.36	58.66	39.92	13.31	53.23	51.55
32	Udaipur	93.42	31.14	124.56	286.07	153.01	51.00	204.01	225.65	184.38	61.46	245.85	179.64
	TOTAL :	2705.87	901.96	3607.83	5342.69	3924.66	1308.22	5232.88	5957.54	3315.96	1105.32	4421.27	3913.89

Allocation of funds to Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and M.P. under ARWSP

3307. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 2001-2002;

(b) the amount released against said allocation; and

(c) the total fund available in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh for Accelerated Rural Water Supply in 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K PATIL): (a) to (c) The allocation, release and total availability of funds to Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 2001-2002 are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

State	Allocation	Release	Total fund available during 2001-2002
Jharkhand	36.19	18.10	41.69
Chhattisgarh	38.77	39.77	39.77
Madhya Pradesh	88.77	90.77	90.77

Funds to Panchayats as per their performance

3308. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKATRAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to link the release of funds and delegation of powers to Panchayat Raj Bodies with their performance;

(b) if so, whether State Government have been consulted in this regard; and

(c) if so, their response in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Article 243-G of the Constitution has vested the State Legislatures with powers to make laws to endow the Panchayats with

such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. At a Conference of the Ministers incharge of Panchayati Raj held in July, 2001 at New Delhi, it was resolved that the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations would, by the end of March, 2002, devolve powers upon Panchayats in respect of 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule and issue executive instructions devolving specific powers upon each tier of Panchayats. The All India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan held in April, 2002 at New Delhi also urged for speedy devolution of powers to Panchayats.

Water problem in Saurashtra-Kutch area of Gujarat

†3309. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that nearly 25000 villages in the Saurashtra-Kutch area of Gujarat are getting water through tankers;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that crores of rupees are being spent on it every year;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to solve the serious problem of water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) As per information received from Government of Gujarat during the year 2000 and 2001, 2608 and 3117 villages respectively in Saurashtra-Kutch were supplied water through tankers. As on 15th April 2002, 770 villages are being provided water through tankers.

(b) As per the information received from Government of Gujarat during the year 2000 and 2001, Rs. 32.56 crore and Rs. 36.89 crore respectively were spent on mitigation of drinking water scarcity in Saurashtra-Kutch region. In the current year Rs. 3.49 crores have been spent so far for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of Gujarat has formulated a Master Plan to supply water drawn from Narmada river for drinking and industrial use to the population of 2.9 crore in 8215 villages and 135 urban centres of Saurashtra, Kutch, North

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gujarat and Panchmahal area at an estimated cost of Rs. 7200 crore. A pipeline project costing Rs. 900 crore has already been completed as part of this project, benefiting 594 villages and 26 towns. The second pipeline project costing Rs. 617 crore for drinking water for the Mallya Branch canal for the districts of Kutch, Rajkot and Jamnagar city is under implementation. The third project for supply of Narmada canal water to Mehsana and Banaskantha districts through a Bulk Water pipeline costing Rs. 200 crore has also been formulated by the State Government. In addition, the Government of Gujarat has recently sanctioned 42 newly regional rural water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 343 crores. In order to bridge financial gap for these projects Rs. 20 crore were specially released for Kutch region under ARWSP by Government of India during March, 2002.

Blocks and districts in Jharkhand covered under EAS

3310. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the blocks and districts in Jharkhand State under Employment Assurance Schemes;

(b) the quantum of employment generated in these blocks/districts;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the additional wage employment opportunities generated and creation of durable community assets for sustained employment and development in these districts of Jharkhand State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and remedial measures proposed/taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The EAS is no longer in operation. The Scheme was a part of the SGRY during the year 2001-2002 and stands merged with the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana w.e.f. 1st April, 2002. The EAS was implemented in all the Districts and Blocks of Jharkhand State.

(b) During the year 2000-2001, about 100.3 lakh mandays under the EAS and during the 2001-2002 (upto October) about 56.2 lakh mandays under the SGRY (EAS) were created.

(c) to (e) During the year 2000-2001, against the total available funds of

Rs. 122.84 crores, about Rs. 88.04 crores (71.67%) were utilized as per the reports received from the State Government of Jharkhand. During the year 2001-2002, Rs. 205.86 crores in cash (including Opening balance and Central and State share) together with foodgrains of the value of Rs. 87 crores were available with the State Government for generation of employment opportunities and creation of durable community assets in rural areas.

The utilization of funds during the year 2000-2001 was not of the desired level. The State Government of Jharkhand have been requested to step up utilization otherwise deductions will be made against the allocation at the time of releasing second instalment in the current year.

Grants for rehabilitation of Panchayat Raj Institutions in J and K

3311. MIRZA ABDUL RASHID: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of acute militancy and constant threat from cross-border militants, State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has conducted Panchayat elections successfully under Panchayat Raj Act of 1989 for restoring basic democratic institutions in the State after 24 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of funds the State Government could not give remuneration to Sarpanchs and Panchs as is being given in other States in the country; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government would provide Rs. 10 crores as a special case for rehabilitating Panchayati Raj Institutions and for their training?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir conducted elections to Village Panchayats in the State in Jan.-Feb., 2001. There is no Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development under which funds could be provided to the State Government/Union Territories for rehabilitating Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as for giving remuneration to Sarpanchs and Panchs. However, the Ministry extends limited financial assistance to the State Government/Union Territories for imparting training to the representatives of Panchayats.

Decline in export of Readymade Garments

3312. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO:
SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the export of readymade garments from India during the last six months;

(b) if so, the extent of decline during this period as compared to export in corresponding months last year; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per latest available DGCI&S data, the exports of readymade garment during the last six month *i.e.* August-January 2001-02 amounted to US$ 2506.7 million as against the exports of US$ 2589.0 million during the same period of 2000-01, recording a negative growth of 3.2%.

(c) The various export facilities extended by the Government *inter-alia* to garment exporters include duty drawback, concessional rate of duty for import of machineries under EPCG Scheme, allowing import of restricted items under the Advance Licence Scheme of the Export-Import Policy, duty free import of essential items of trimmings and embellishments like fastners, polywadding, labels, tags, buttons, hangers, stickers, polybags and lining and interlining materials, full/partial exemption under 80HHC of Income Tax.

Government have also been taking several steps from time to time to strengthen and promote textile exports including readymade garments. Some of the important initiatives are:—

(i) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment from the SSI sector. It has also announced the de-reserved of knitted segment in the Budget 2002-03.

(ii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of this sector so that it can become more competitive in international trade.

(iii) Weaving, processing and garment machinery, which are covered under TUFS, have been extended the facility of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 50%. Cost of machinery has also been reduced through Fiscal Policy measures.

(iv) With a view to encouraging backward integration, the custom duty on shuttleless looms has been brought to 5%. A programme has also been announced to induct 50,000 shuttleless looms and to modernise 2.5 lakh powerlooms in the decentralised sector by 2004.

(v) Foreign equity participation upto 100% through automatic route has been allowed in the textile sector with a few exceptions.

(vi) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet skilled manpower requirements of textile industry especially apparel in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

(vii) To prepare and sensitise the textile industry to conform to the ecological requirements of importing countries by providing facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories.

Producing world class state-of-the-art material

3313. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different sectors of the Textile Industry are capable of producing world class state-of-the-art material;

(b) if not, whether the deficiencies have been identified, industry-wise; and

(c) if so, how long will it take to come up to the required level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) to (c) Although the Indian textile industry has the potential of producing world class, state-of-the-art material, most sectors suffer from lack of modernization, shortage of capital, high costs of credit, low labour productivity, poor attention to design and quality issues, etc. National Textile Policy 2000 announced by the Government in November 2000 seeks to address these issues in order to develop in, as short a time as possible, a strong and vibrant industry capable of producing good quality cloth at

acceptable prices, contribute increasingly to the provision of sustainable employment and the economic growth and compete with confidence for an increasing share of the global market.

Waiving off the loans of weavers

†3314. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had started the weavers loan relief scheme in the year 1990 with a view to waiving off the loans to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- outstanding upto 1989 to be implemented by the State Cooperative Banks;

(b) whether the loans of the weavers belonging to all the cooperative weavers committees have been waived off by the Magadh Central Cooperative Bank in Jehanabad but loans of the weavers of Gaya district have not waived off till date;

(c) whether some MPs and the Weavers Association of Gaya have drawn the Government's attention towards this; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) Government of India had formulated a scheme known as "Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme 1990" (ARDRS) which was in force during the period from 15th May, 1990 to 31st March, 1991. Under the Scheme, the non-wilful defaults of Farmers, Land-less Labourers, Artisans and Weavers in rural areas to Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks in respect of loans up to Rs. 10,000/- from these banks on or after 1st April, 1986, and instalments of term loans falling due after 2nd October, 1986 which were over due to banks as on the effective date of 2nd October, 1989 including overdue interest were written off. The liability was borne by Government of India. In the case of Cooperative Banks, a similar scheme was formulated by the State Governments on the lines of Government of India Scheme. The liabilities arising out of the State Scheme were shared by Government of India and the concerned State Governments in equal proportion. In the case of weavers' societies where wages and/or yarn had been provided as advance to the members such wages were considered as loans under the scheme and were eligible for relief under the scheme provided those satisfied the criteria for eligibility.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) All the claims received as per the guidelines of the scheme and within the stipulated time limit were cleared by the Magadh District Cooperative Bank (DCCB). Such claims amounted to Rs. 17.05 lakh covering 21 Weavers' Cooperative Societies and 1875 weavers in Gaya District and 15 Weavers' Cooperative Societies in Jehanabad District. However, the claims of Manpur Block of Gaya District were not considered, as the same were not submitted in time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme to waive the loans up to Rs. 10,000/- was under implementation for a particular period. The scheme has been discontinued since then. It is, therefore, not possible to waive at present any loan liability.

Closed NTC Mills

3315. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:—

(a) whether most of the NTC mills are lying closed and the workers are being paid wages without work of the New Textile Policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor inspite of mill-wise;

(c) the production in each of these mills *vis-a-vis* expenditure incurred during each of the last three years, when they were operating; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to re-open these mills till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) There is no production activity in 42 mills of NTC (even prior to New Textile Policy) as the operations in these mills were sustaining heavy losses. The workers of these mills are however being paid wages.

(b) and (c) The list of mills with no production activity alongwith the contribution generated and expenditure incurred during the last three years is given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(d) Efforts were made to run these mills on job work basis but there was no demand. TRAs conducted Techno Economic Viability Studies for these mills and established that 39 of these mills are not viable. Based on these reports, Operating Agencies of BIFR (IDBI/IFCI) proposed that these 39 mills should be closed as a part of the Rehabilitation Schemes. BIFR has

sanctioned Rehabilitation schemes of 6 out of 8 sick subsidiaries involving closure of all unviable mills.

Statement

Status of production and expenditure in the 39 non-functioning unviable mills

(Rs. in lacs)

NTC		Name of the Mill	1998-1999 Annual Gross Wages & Salary	1998-1999 Contribution Generated during the year	1999-2000 Annual Gross Wages & Salary	1999-2000 Contribution Generated during the year	2000-2001 Annual Gross Wages & Salary	2000-2001 Contribution Generated during the year
APKKM	1	Adoni Mills	55.70	16.19	46.45	-2.34	47.54	-7.95
GUJARA	2	Ahmedabad Jupiter	507.40	-14.92	553.05	-14.90	531.54	-15.29
APPKKM	3	Anantpur Mills	118.00	35.82	87.63	-15.65	20.60	-6.91
UP	4	Atherton	485.71	-9.98	529.31	-17.71	494.11	-12.60
APKKM	5	Azamjahi	200.66	-33.03	192.72	-47.85	208.17	-36.15
WBABO	6	Bangasri	110.59	-14.61	123.46	-20.70	133.42	-7.03
WBABO	7	Bengal Fine-2	75.63	-11.59	87.28	-13.74	87.29	-12.49
MP	8	Bengal Nagpur Mills	627.00	-25.00	625.00	-29.00	603.00	-7.00
WBABO	9	Bihar Cooparative	133.37	-59.52	132.24	-14.63	30.92	-19.26
UP	10	Bijli Cotton Mills	136.93	12.60	101.23	10.38	70.89	-5.44
WBABO	11	Central Cotton	378.36	-34.49	361.08	-28.95	346.79	-36.16
DPR	12	Edward Mills	170.00	-12.00	123.00	-9.00	100.00	-5.00
WBABO	13	Gaya Cotton Mills	257.37	-36.19	290.22	-26.90	309.69	-32.15
MP	14	Hira Mills	277.00	-22.00	290.00	-9.00	309.69	1.00
MP	15	Indore Malwa	590.00	-22.00	604.00	-4.00	309.69	-4.00
GUJARA	16	Jehangir Mills	640.10	-14.51	696.03	1.30	309.69	-13.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WBABO	17	Jyoti Weaving	141.70	-19.30	154.07	-21.76	309.69	-9.92
MP	18	Kalyanmal	536.00	-18.00	554.00	0.00	309.69	-6.00
UP	19	Laxmi Rattan Mills	668.32	-3.36	676.34	-3.78	309.69	-10.80
UP	20	Lord Krishna	236.70	-2.39	238.33	-3.73	309.69	-6.00
GUJARA	21	Mahalaxmi	367.39	-3.80	383.16	-3.23	309.69	-5.64
WBABO	22	Manidra Bengal Textiles	165.64	-21.91	160.68	-19.98	309.69	-21.37
APKKM	23	MSK Mills	343.57	-46.35	318.20	-17.54	309.69	-15.42
UP	24	Muir Mills	684.37	-4.02	688.89	-3.36	309.69	-10.31
APKKM	25	Mysore Mills	343.11	0.35	350.28	12.70	309.69	-5.05
APKKM	26	Nataraj	52.90	17.04	49.26	23.14	309.69	-10.50
APKKM	27	Netha Mills	64.00	17.14	65.60	3.58	309.69	-6.83
GUJARA	28	New Maneck-chowk	472.95	-7.37	498.84	-5.13	309.69	-10.46
UP	29	New Victoria	712.18	-11.45	726.48	-11.91	309.69	-15.61
GUJARA	30	Petlad	165.58	-4.36	183.24	-2.57	309.69	-5.89
UP	31	Raebareli Mills	126.45	-4.23	121.83	-4.97	309.69	-9.00
GUJARA	32	Rajkot	158.02	-3.60	163.52	-3.25	309.69	-2.76
UP	33	Shri Vikram Mills	211.75	-5.86	182.60	-7.72	309.69	-8.49
WBABO	34	Sri Mahalaxmi	318.69	-32.18	346.49	-25.18	309.69	-34.40
MP	35	Swadeshi Indore	305.00	-17.00	293.00	-8.00	309.69	-9.00
UP	36	Swadeshi Kanpur	760.22	-27.49	733.14	-32.46	309.69	-33.29
APKKM	37	Tirupathi Mills	60.56	25.07	54.04	4.70	309.69	-9.13
GUJARA	38	Viramagam	373.80	-3.24	390.72	-1.75	309.69	-3.07
GUJARA	39	Rajnagar-2	Merged with other functioning mills					
MN	40	Indu No. 4	Merged with other functioning mills					
MN	41	Kohinoor 2	Merged with other functioning mills					
MN	42	Kohinoor 3	Merged with other functioning mills					
		TOTAL :	12032.72	-421.64	12175.41	-374.89	12175.41	-468.37

Contribution=Value of production minus variable costs and fixed costs, but does not include the cost of salaries and wages.